

Sharpen Your Wits Today and Get Ready for a Wrestle With the Baby's Conundrums Tomorrow.

THOMSON PULLS OUT

He Sends in His Resignation as a
Member of the Board of
Education.

THE MAYOR MADE A THREAT

This Was the Main Cause Which In-
duced the Colonel To Take the
Step He Did.

NO ONE MAN SHOULD DICTATE

The Law for the Management of the
Board Reviewed—The Mayor and
Council Had No Right To Interfere
About the Salary of Teachers—The
Colonel Was Not "Piqued."

Colonel W. S. Thomson this morning
filed his resignation as president of the
board of education.

This action was the outgrowth of the
rupture in the meeting of the board yester-
day.

Colonel Thomson's resignation read as
follows:
"Atlanta, Ga., January 29, 1897.—To the
Mayor and General Council, Gentlemen:
I hereby tender my resignation as a mem-
ber of the board of education to take ef-
fect on the 1st of February, and request
its acceptance. Respectfully,
"W. S. THOMSON."

Colonel Thomson was seen by a repre-
sentative of The Evening Constitution, said:
"I do not like to speak about the matter
until my resignation is acted upon, but
since it is to be public, I will make this
statement:

"At the meeting of the board of educa-
tion yesterday Mayor Collier said that he
would not sign checks for teachers' sala-
ries if the board did not reduce them now
and as the finance committee of the council
contemplated. In 1887 there was an act
passed which gave the board the exclusive
right to manage all the affairs of the
school.

"In April, 1879, an ordinance was adopted
and never repealed which gives the board
ample power to conduct the schools in
every respect. It authorizes the board to
employ teachers and to fix salaries. Now,
there is a rule adopted by the board, which
prohibits any change in salaries without the
matter first going to the committee on sala-
ries and it is then to be adopted by the
board by a two-thirds majority.

"Under authority conferred by the said
ordinance the board of education over
twenty years ago adopted rules providing
for the appointment of ten committees an-
nually. One of these committees is the one
on salaries, and it has charge of all ques-
tions concerning salaries and supplies. To
this committee all such matters must first
be referred before they can be acted upon."

Mayor Collier Forced It.
"The object of my communication yester-
day was simply to have the ordinances
and rules complied with; hence my ruling
declaring Captain Lowry's motion to re-
duce salaries out of order. The mayor of
Atlanta, whose duty it is to aid in enforce-
ing the ordinances, appealed from my rul-
ing and caused a violation of the law by a
threat that if his wishes were not complied
with he would refuse to sign checks for
salaries. I regard the action of the board
as a violation of the city ordinances, which
I was sworn to uphold, and I am unwilling,
to disregard the law or be a party to ignor-
ing it. It was because of the manner in
which the mayor enforced a compliance
with his will and wish that I resign.

"I was perfectly satisfied with the ap-
propriation, although it was not for so
large an amount as I wished for the
schools. But I did not and do not feel that
one man, though he be mayor of the city,
has the right to dictate to the board by a
threat which he had the power to carry
out. I and other members of the board
feel as much interest in the city's welfare
as he, and we are as anxious to have an
economical administration of the city af-
fairs.

Not a Mere Machine.

"My resignation is not the result of petu-
lance or 'pique' at a defeat of my sug-
gestions or recommendation. Had the mo-
tion to reduce salaries 5 per cent been re-
ferred to the committee on salaries and my
views had not met with the approval of
that committee I should have submitted
with as much grace as any one, but I do
not feel like being made a mere machine
to be run by the mayor as he may dictate.
If he can dictate what salaries shall be
paid and how they shall be paid without
regard to the ordinances of the city and
the rules of the board, by threat, he can
also dictate, in the same way, what officers
and teachers shall be elected, what sup-
plies shall be bought, what repairs made,
what grievances entertained, and in short
every act of the board.

"His remarks to the board strongly im-
plied, if they did not expressly charge,
that the board could not be trusted and
that the promises of the members could
not be relied on; that they must be irrevoc-
ably bound to comply with his views as to
the proper management of the appropria-
tion by immediate action even though
it should be violative of the very laws
they had sworn to maintain."

Colonel Thomson's Services.
Colonel Thomson was first elected a mem-
ber of the board of education in December,
1887. He was elected president in Decem-
ber, 1888, and re-elected in December, 1896.
His term as a member of the board ex-
pires in 1898.

Since being a member of the board Colo-
nel Thomson has done some most valuable

THE CHARITY THAT COVERS A MULTITUDE OF SINS



Provisions for the Starving.

Succor to the Fallen.

Cheer for the Youngsters.

And Something for Everybody.

BURGLARS' BOLD WORK

Many Stores in Blakeley Stripped of
Their Goods Last
Night.

WATCHMAN SAW NOTHING OF IT

Battered Down Doors with Iron Buggy
Spindles.

NO CLEW TO WHO THEY WERE

Hundreds of Dollars of Goods Found
To Be Missing This Morning—They
Burst Everything Open Before
Them and Leave Their Implements
Behind Them.

Blakeley, Ga., January 29.
Special to The Evening Constitution.
Last night burglars broke open the store-
houses of E. T. James, T. F. Jones, L. C.
Strong and the Empire Mercantile Com-
pany, on Main street, and made off with
about \$200 worth of goods and cash.

The robbery was a bold one indeed, the
burglars using iron buggy spindles and
battering the doors open by sheer force.
Splinters were found in all the stores,
where the burglars had lights in looking
over the store. The night watchman of
the town claims to have been awake and
on duty, although he saw or heard nothing
of the burglars.

No clew to the robbery has yet been
found.

MOORE CANNOT LIVE.

THE BURGLARS WHO ASSAULTED
HIM DID FATAL WORK.

Three Tramps, Who Are Suspected of
Being His Murderers, Are Held
in Alabama To Await the
Chattanooga Officers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 29.
Special to The Evening Constitution.
Virgil Moore, the well-known grocer who
was murdered last night by burglars, is still alive.

Three pistol bullets were extracted from
his body today and were not for his
fractured skull the surgeons in charge
would have strong hopes of his recovery.
It is believed by the authorities that the
three villainous looking tramps who have
been noticed for several days at various
points in and about the city were the mur-
derers.

They were not to be seen here today and
three men answering their description were
arrested at Stevenson, Ala., and held to
await the arrival of an officer from this
city who will go for the parties tonight.
One of the suspects is suffering from a
pistol wound and it is thought he was hit
by Moore last night when he fired on his
assailants after he had been shot down.

FEARFUL FIGHT AT A BALL.

Two Men Stabbed and Another, Who
Fired a Number of Shots, Escapes
Across a River on Ice.

Huntington, W. Va., January 29.—Wilbur
McCann was shot in the abdomen and
Harry Vaughn was stabbed twice at a
dance at the home of John Carroll on Loss
creek Wednesday night. Carroll was also
stabbed in the neck. An effort was being
made to eject McCann from the dancing
hall and this led to a general fight.

Vaughn is in a critical condition, but Mc-
Cann will probably recover.
Greed Haley, who fired several shots in
the ballroom, escaped across Sandy river
into Kentucky on floating ice while being
pursued by an officer.

Berrien County Teachers.
State School Commissioner Glenn left
this morning for Nashville to attend a
meeting of the teachers of Berrien county,
which will be held at that place. He will
be absent several days in that section of
the state, where the people seem to be
thoroughly aroused to the importance of
improving the school system.

HIS DEATH SUSPICIOUS

C. T. Stewart, Heavily Insured, Dies
in Convulsions After Taking
a Capsule.

DID HIS DOCTOR CHANGE IT?

Was a Clerk and the Insurance Poli-
cies Were in Favor of His
Employer.

POST MORTEM MAY SHOW MUCH

Scuba, in East Mississippi, Aroused
by the Suspicious Circumstances Sur-
rounding a Death That Recently
Occurred There—He Died Believing
He Was Poisoned and the Insurance
Companies Will Take a Hand in In-
vestigating.

Meridian, Miss., January 29.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

The investigation into the death of C. T.
Stewart, which occurred last Friday in
Scuba, a little town thirty miles north of
this place, has developed many circum-
stances that give rise to the suspicion that
he was murdered by his physician.

On last Friday evening C. T. Stewart, an
employee of Guy Jack, the most prominent
merchant of the little hamlet of Scuba, and
at one time the wealthiest man in
Kemper county, complained of feeling a
little ill.

He went to his physician, Dr. Lipscomb,
and, explaining his symptoms, asked to be
furnished with some medicine for the ail-
ment. The physician gave him a prescrip-
tion, which was filled at the local drug
store.

The man was given a box of capsules.
These he carried to his physician for ex-
amination and by that gentleman's giv-
ing instructions to swallow a capsule before
retiring that night. On the way home
Stewart examined the box and found only
one big capsule therein.

He expressed surprise at the disappear-
ance of the others to his father, who was
riding with him.

It seems that he suspected something
wrong, but he went to his home and be-
fore retiring swallowed one of the cap-
sules as directed.

In a few moments he was seized with
convulsions, in which a member of his
family, entering the room a little later, dis-
covered him. He revived slightly and ex-
claimed: "My God! they have poisoned me!"
He went into convulsions again and
death ensued almost immediately.

In less than twenty minutes after swal-
lowing the capsule he was cold in death.
A coroner's jury summoned to inquire
into the cause of the death of Stewart, af-
ter a short deliberation, returned a verdict
to the effect that the deceased came to his
death by swallowing a capsule furnished
him by Dr. Lipscomb.

The relatives of the dead man have been
investigating matters, and facts have been
brought to light that will warrant a further
investigation of the mystery surrounding
the death of Stewart.

The fact was developed that the man's
life was heavily insured, several policies of
insurance being carried by as many differ-
ent companies as follows: Ten thousand
dollars in the Mutual Reserve Life, of New
York; \$10,000 in the Mutual Benefit, of New-
ark, N. J., and \$1,000 in the New York Life,
of New York.

All of these policies, it is learned, are
made payable to the heirs of the insured,
but had been assigned to Guy Jack.
The friends and relatives of Stewart, aid-
ed by the insurance companies, intend to
make a full and thorough investigation of
the affair.

The citizens of Scuba are very much
excited over the sensational affair, and
your correspondent was informed today
that they had raised \$300 and telegraphed
the state chemist at Starkville to come and
examine the stomach of the man Stewart
and ascertain the cause of his sudden
death. His body will be exhumed on to-
morrow, probably, and will be examined.
Stewart was a white man and leaves a
wife and child.

Mr. Myers Returns.
Mr. Frank Myers, the popular clerk of
the city court, is again at his desk after
an absence of several days attending the
funeral of his brother.

CLEVELAND FOND OF GAGE

MCKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY SUITS GROVER.

Offered the Place to the Chicago Man
Himself, but It Was Declined.
Republicans Do Not Like
the Indorsement.

Washington, January 29.

Special to The Evening Constitution.
If President-elect McKinley can take any
comfort in the fact, he can rest assured
that his appointment of Lyman Gage to
the treasury department meets with the
heartily approval of Cleveland. The presi-
dent said as much today.

He said, also, that he had himself ten-
dered the appointment to Gage, who had
supported him, and he felt sure that Gage's
control of the treasury department would
mean the continuation of the policy of the
treasury under Carlisle.

The republicans here do not like this sort
of indorsement, but so many of them have
been saying the same thing in their oppo-
sition to Gage that they are estopped from
the hearty approval they would like to
give the appointment.

OHL.

GAGE IS SATISFIED.

Chicago, January 29.—Lyman J. Gage ar-
rived in the city this morning from Canton,
where he was yesterday offered and ac-
cepted secretaryship of the treasury.

Gage was met at the depot by a number
of friends, who were profuse in their con-
gratulations.

The next secretary of the treasury was
not inclined to talk, but he acknowledged
that the question of his becoming a mem-
ber of McKinley's cabinet had been settled
to his satisfaction.

PRESIDENT GOES TO NEW YORK.

He Will Attend the Dinner of the
Academy of Medicine.

Washington, January 29.—President Cleve-
land, accompanied by Secretary Lamont,
left Washington on the 11 a. m. Pennsylva-
nia train for New York.

He will attend the annual dinner of the
New York Academy of Medicine at Car-
negie hall this evening.
The president will be the guest of Dr.
Bryant during his stay in New York, and
return to Washington tomorrow.

JUDGE FEARN SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Distinguished Alabamian Attacked
with Pneumonia at His Official
Post, Cairo, Egypt.

Washington, January 29.—The state de-
partment has received cable advices of the
critical illness from double pneumonia of
Hon. Walker Fearn, of Alabama, United
States "judge of the first instance" in the
international tribunal at Cairo, Egypt.

At Judge Fearn's advanced age it is fear-
ed he cannot rally from the attack.

Fearn was minister to Greece under
Cleveland's first administration.
During the war he, with the late Justice
Lamar, succeeded Mason and Sillwell as rep-
resentatives of the confederacy in Europe.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Fanatical Religious Element Starts It,
but the Merchants Are Believed
To Be Behind It.

New York, January 29.—The Herald's
special cable from Buenos Ayres says that
the rebellion which has broken out among
the fanatical religious element of the state
of Bahia, Brazil, is of a serious character.
A correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs
that the government fears that the mon-
archists are behind the revolt.

PETTIGREW IS DEAD.

Lewis Pettigrew, the young man who
was reported as being shot a few days
ago while fleeing from the officers in
North Carolina, has since died. He was
taken to his home at Morrisstown, where
he was laid to rest yesterday afternoon.
Pettigrew had a number of acquaintances
in this city.

INSURGENTS CLOSING IN ON HAVANA CITY

The Smoke of Battle Can Now Be Seen from the City
Housetops—At Managua the Rebels Defeat the
Spanish Troops With a Loss of Eighty-Nine
Killed and Fifty-Four Wounded.

New York, January 29.—A dispatch to
The Sun from Havana says:

Around Havana the insurgents are fight-
ing bravely, in spite of all the reports of
the pacification. Near Managua a serious
engagement took place Wednesday be-
tween the forces of the Spanish major,
Dario Diaz, and those of the Cuban lead-
er, Delgado. The Spanish defeat was com-
plete. Major Diaz returned to the Havana
suburb of Jesus del Monte with only half
of the guns that had been in the hands
of his troops and without any ammunition.

Delgado captured in the fight a great
quantity of guns and ammunition. Diaz
himself was wounded and also Captain
Jose Talaveras, Lieutenant Joseph Talver-
non, Jr., and David Menendez, chief of
the guerrilla band. Eighty-nine privates
were killed and their bodies left on the
field. The wounded numbered fifty-four.

In the official report a victory is not
claimed, but the Spanish troops are praised
as having stood bravely against super-
ior forces, and it is alleged that the Cu-
ban leader, Delgado, was wounded.

To judge of the importance of this en-
gagement at the very time when Weyler
asserts that he has freed the province of
rebels, it is enough to say that Managua
is within sight of the capital, and that
from houses on the outskirts of La Yibora
the smoke of the fight could be seen.

BAD DAY IN SAVANNAH.

ONE MURDER AND ANOTHER AT-
TEMPTED.

One Negro Fatally Stabbed Another.
Two Greek Peddlers Have a Row
and One of Them Will Prob-
ably Die as a Result.

Savannah, Ga., January 29.

Special to The Evening Constitution.
One murder and the likelihood of another
is the criminal record for today.

Last night Henry Casin and Arthur
Brown, two fifteen-year-old negro boys,
got into a row.
Casin stabbed Brown in the right shoul-
der, severing the artery and penetrating
the lung, causing his death at 5 o'clock
this morning.

There were no eye witnesses to the trag-
edy.
Casin claims that Brown pretended that
he was drunk and cursed and attacked
him and attempted to shoot him, when he
dealt a fatal blow.

Dementia Conconles and Speirs Han-
gecos, two Green fruit vendors, who have
been enemies for several years, met on
Barnard street at 12 o'clock today.

Conconles called Hangecos a mule and
Hangecos called Conconles a mule, and
then they got to fighting. Hangecos pulled
a knife and stabbed Conconles three pen-
etrating blows with knife. Each wound is
serious and doctors apprehend will result
fatally.

Hangecos escaped, but the officers are hot
after him.

Four tramps from Jacksonville were ar-
rested for vagrancy on the outskirts of
the city this morning. One of them had
two handsome diamonds in a ring and
stud, and also a fine watch.

They are supposed to have been con-
nected with the big diamond robberies
which have been going on in Jacksonville.

May Corn Touches Bottom.
St. Louis, January 29.—The lowest price
on record for May corn in this city was
reached yesterday when it sold at 21 1/2¢.
It is thought the bottom has been
reached.

NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL.

It Is Rumored That Weyler Will Here-
after Be Only Commander-in-
Chief of Spanish Troops.

Madrid, January 29.—Report is in circu-
lation that General Avila, minister of
war, is to be appointed governor general of
Cuba, and that General Weyler, present
governor general, is to be retained as com-
mander in chief of the troops.

It is also stated that it has been decided
to make some changes in the ministry, by
which Senor Castellanos, minister of colo-
nies, and Senor Cos-Gayon, minister of the
interior, will retire, and be replaced respec-
tively by Senors Sanlos and Robledo.

FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

The Philippine Islanders Are Keeping
Spain's Troops Busy.

New York, January 29.—A special cable
dispatch to The Herald from Manila says
the attack on the province of Cavite will
begin very soon.

The rebels are very active and skirmishes
occur daily.

There has been an outbreak at La Paz,
in the Tarlac province. The Spanish re-
sident there is missing.

Eight civil guards stationed there are
also missing; probably they have joined the
rebels.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

CLOTHES CAUGHT FIRE WHILE
SHE SLEPT.

Set the Woods on Fire About Her
House and Her Screams Could
Be Heard Fully Half a
Mile Away.

Macon, Ga., January 29.

Special to The Evening Constitution.
Lizzie Amason, a negro woman residing
at Echecorne, twelve miles from Macon,
was burned to death last night at 8:30
o'clock.

The woman was sitting before a fire nod-
ding when her clothing caught. When she
awaked she was enveloped in flames, and
ran screaming from the house.

No assistance came and in her madness
from pain she ran into the woods, setting
the woods on fire.

After running for fully a half mile the
woman fell, almost burned to a crisp. When
found, she was dead.

Parties coming into Macon after a col-
f in this morning say that the woman's
sufferings must have been great, as her
screams could be heard for half a mile.

RESPIRATION AND EXPANSION.

The United States court was occupied
this morning by the case of Roberts against
the Southern Railway Company. The
testimony was all given by experts and
only once did anything occur to relieve the
monotony of the session. One of the phy-
sicians was testifying about respiration
and expansion and contraction of the chest.
Several of the court officials were put on
the stand with the physician and had their
 chests tested. This caused some little fun
in the court and it was gladly welcomed
by those who were present. It is thought
that the case will not be concluded before
Monday.

WON'T REPAIR THE DESK.

The board of education during its ses-
sion yesterday afternoon ratified the
suspension of Tom Moore from 1st street
school.

Young Moore is charged with cutting his
name upon his desk, and though he de-
nies it, Miss Mitchell, his teacher, says she
is sure that Tom committed the offense.

Mr. W. P. Moore, father of the boy, says
he does not believe his son guilty and re-
fuses to repair the damages. Moore's
suspension will stand until the desk has
been repaired.

MRS. PORTER SOLE HEIR

She Is the Deceased Banker's Execu-
trix, With Full Power To Dis-
pose of the Property.

HIS WEALTH LEFT TO HER

The Lost Will Was Found Last Night
and Will Be Filed Tomorrow
or Monday.

MRS. PORTER ALONE NAMED

The Affairs of the Dead Banker Are
Badly Mixed—His Will Found in a
Batch of Papers in His Own Hand.
Document Is Short, and It Recogn-
izes No Person Except Mrs. Fan-
nie Lowry Porter.

Mrs. Fannie Lowry Porter, the wife
of Mr. J. H. Porter, the deceased
banker, is named as the sole heir of
his estate.

To her goes all of the estate, stocks,
bonds and other properties of Mr.
Porter.

Mrs. Porter is made the executrix
with all power to dispose of or to
manage the estate as she sees fit.

She alone is named in the will.

This is the substance of the will of
the late financier and prominent citi-
zen. Yesterday it was reported that
the will was lost. Last night it was
found in a batch of Mr. Porter's
papers.

The will was written on a sheet of legal
cap paper, in Mr. Porter's own hand,
and without the assistance of an attorney. It
is very brief, simply stating that Mrs.
Porter, his wife, is to be his sole heir.

The will was found in a batch of papers
that the family had looked through several
times. It was by taking each paper sepa-
rately and looking at its contents that the
will was found.

As to the value of Mr. Porter's estate it
is impossible to even make an accurate
estimate. His nearest relatives have no
idea what is the value of his many invest-
ments.

Had Much Real Estate.

Mr. Porter owned property throughout
Georgia. In DeKalb county he had man-
y acres of land, some in woods and the other
in farm land.

In Atlanta he had many valuable pieces
of property—several buildings in the very
heart of the city.

In Florida Mr. Porter had several thou-
sand dollars invested. He owned phos-
phate lands, as well as several acres in
the fruit growing section.

These lands in Florida are recognized as
good investments. As to what they are
valued at or how many acres the deceased
banker owned in the Land of Flowers is
not known.

Mr. Porter's investments extended
throughout the lower section of Georgia.
It is known that he owned lands near the
Florida line, but no one is at present in a
position to know to what extent.

Mr. Porter dealt in stocks and bonds
and much of his wealth was accumulated
through this channel. His prominent
standing in the financial world was of great
advantage in his stock dealings. He was
recognized as one of the most discreet
financiers in Atlanta.

Affairs Are Badly Mixed.
Mr. Porter's affairs are at present in a
very complicated state. His death was
sudden and unexpected. His affairs are
very much mixed up and it will be months
before the wealth of Mr. Porter can be
estimated.

The beautiful residence on Peachtree
street is the property of Mrs. Porter. This
is one of the prettiest homes in Atlanta
and is worth a handsome sum.

The will of Mr. Porter will be filed in the
ordinary's office probably on Monday morn-
ing.

ECKELS ON CURRENCY

Instructs the House Committee on Banking—How the Country May Yet Be Saved.

GIVE THE BANKS MORE POWER

Retire Legal Tenders and Give the Banks the Full Right of Note Issue at Once.

THEN WE WILL ALL BE HAPPY

The Committee Listens to the Comptroller for Quite a Long Time and Then Adopts a Resolution Requesting Secretary Carlisle To Appear Before Them and Tell Them What He Thinks About It.

Washington, January 29.—Comptroller Eckels, of the treasury, yesterday addressed the house committee on banking and currency on the several bills referred to him.

It was admitted everywhere, he said, that something was wrong in the financial condition of the country, which should be remedied. The general public laid more to the lack of financial legislation than it should. A great deal of the present depression had been brought by overrating, unwise credit and unusual extravagance—public and private. Affairs had been brought to a head by lack of, or bad, financial legislation. We should have such legislation that would clear up the currency, and would give us a banking law which would furnish the whole country with proper banking facilities.

More importance was attached (especially in congress) to the volume of the currency than to other matters more essential. The national credit should be put in such a condition that it would not be a matter of discussion anywhere. The solution of the question of money and standards would come through a proper banking bill.

The Treasury Troubles. The greatest trouble the treasury had to deal with, he asserted, was the current redemption of the demand obligations. The cancellation of these, it was agreed by him, was desirable, but as to the method there was a great difference of opinion.

The great drain on the gold reserve was caused by fear on the part of the public that the government could not meet its demand obligations. The outcome of the late election, he said, had gone far toward stopping the presentation of these demand obligations for redemption. Unless they were redeemed and canceled it laid in the power of the holders to drain the treasury at any time.

The legal tenders could be gradually retired in a way which would not contract circulation. If the plan of Secretary McCulloch, he contended, had been followed and the obligations retired, we would never have had the late trouble. The prosperity of the people and no bank would contract its circulation if by so doing they would disturb or derange business matters. On the other hand, the banks would do all in their power to avoid panic.

Mr. Cox, democrat, of Tennessee, asked if there was any serious objection to using greenbacks as a basis of banking; to use them as bonds were now used and in this way keep them away from the treasury. Mr. Eckels replied that this would simply impair them for life instead of retiring them by execution. Bonds were issued for a definite period of time; legal tenders were continuing obligations.

The Demand for Gold. In reply to a question by Mr. Johnson, republican, of Indiana, he said that in his opinion banking legislation which was not sound was erroneous. It made business depend upon something beside its demands. The demand for gold began shortly after the passage of the Sherman act. The outcome of this law was discussed before its final passage by foreign financial papers, and one German writer had forecasted exactly what had happened. When the contract for gold was made with the syndicate, the treasury had but \$8,000,000 in gold coin. It was no wonder people were alarmed. A government had no right to place itself in a position where it would be obliged to pay for a definite period of time; legal tenders were continuing obligations.

If banks were to issue currency, he said, they would determine how much they would keep out. They were sure to keep out all they could at a profit. Any law which established a hard and fast line as to the issues the banks should make would defeat its own purpose—supplying the needs of trade and commerce.

The first step was to retire the legal tenders and give banks the right of note issue and place on them the duty of redeeming their issues in gold.

Give the Banks Everything. He would have the government do only what could not be properly done by private parties and corporations.

Mr. McCleary, republican, of Minnesota, asked why banks could not be retained in gold. He replied that the government had the machinery and the government had not.

Mr. Newlands, silver republican, of Nevada, asked if Mr. Eckels proposed to make bank currency a legal tender. Mr. Eckels replied that he did not. Their circulating notes would simply be promises to pay.

The committee adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Eckels will be further examined. The committee held a brief executive session after the hearing, at which a resolution was adopted requesting Secretary Carlisle to appear and give the committee the benefit of his views on banking and currency matters.

Plague Appears in Goa. Lisbon, January 29.—Dispatches here from Goa, capital of Portuguese territory of that name in India, say that three cases of bubonic plague are in the hospitals here.

Sentinel George Still Failing. Washington, January 29.—The condition of Sentinel George this morning is reported unchanged. There are no signs of improvement, however, and the indications are that he is losing strength.

ONE CENT A WORD

Pays for "ads" in the Want Column of The Evening Constitution.

PIPES BURSTED.

Have them repaired at W. & M. J. Farbrough's, 11 S. Pryor. Phone 455.

WEST POINT ROAD CASE IS UP TODAY

Lawyers Reading Briefs and Answers in Supreme Court.

MANY LEGAL LIGHTS THERE

The Answer of the Road to the Charges of L. B. Nelson Was Read and Other Papers and Documents Are Presented—The Road Makes a General Denial.

The petition of L. B. Nelson, asking that the Atlanta and West Point railroad be put in the hands of a receiver, is being heard this morning in chambers before Judge Lumpkin.

The morning was taken up in reading the pleadings in the case, and hearing the answer of the road to the charges of Nelson. The substance of the answer was published exclusively in The Evening Constitution of Monday last.

In Mr. Nelson's petition he asked that the road be put in the hands of a receiver and that it be sold and the stockholders be paid. The charter of the Atlanta and West Point railroad expired in December, and it was at the expiration of the old charter that Mr. Nelson asked that a receiver be appointed.

Mr. Nelson further claims in his petition that the road, before Judge Lumpkin this morning, President Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, denies that the railroad is run in the interest of the three above mentioned roads, as well as the other roads.

An answer from President Smith, as the head of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, was also read this morning as was one from the other stockholders. The Georgia railroad files an answer that was read, and the Central, through its attorneys, made an answer to the charge that the Central is one of the dominating roads. Dorey, Brewster & Howell are the attorneys for the Atlanta and West Point railroad and King & Spalding are representing the plaintiff.

Colonel A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, is here in the interest of the Central railroad. Ex-Governor McDaniel and Frank H. Miller, of Augusta, are representing the Georgia road.

A TOWN BURNING UP.

Albany, Ohio, Is in Flames and No Direct Communication Can Be Had with Its Citizens.

Athens, O., January 29.—Reports have been received here that the town of Albany is burning.

There is no direct communication with the place, which is off the railroad. The logs is said to be heavy, but no particulars can be learned as yet.

Albany is a village of about 500 people, situated in the coal country of Vinton county.

SEMINARY BURNED UP.

Forty Young Girls Escape with Their Lives from a Blazing Building Near Dallas, Tex.

Dallas, Tex., January 29.—Shortly before midnight fire was discovered in the basement of the Patton seminary, a boarding school for girls at Oak Cliff, three miles south of this city, and in less than an hour the building was in ruins.

About forty young ladies were in the building, but all escaped in safety.

The contents of the building, together with the personal effects of the scholars, were consumed. Total loss about \$15,000.

GLOVE CONTEST BILL PASSED.

Carson City Delighted When It Is Finally Passed—No One Objected but the Preachers.

Carson, Nev., January 29.—There was great excitement in the senate chamber yesterday when the glove contest bill was placed on final passage.

It was generally believed that the bill was doomed, but members who had been against it received telegrams from all over the state urging them to stand by it.

The scene was one of suppressed excitement as the roll was called and when the two doubtful senators wheeled in line and the vote stood 9 to 6, the news spread rapidly over the city.

Business men were delighted. Hardly a dissenting voice was heard except from clergymen. Those present protested when they were met by a crowd coming out announcing that the bill had passed.

Below Zero in Alabama. Huntsville, Ala., January 29. Special to The Evening Constitution. Thursday morning the mercury fell to two degrees below zero, the lowest it has been in this section since 1881.

Getting Colder in Chattanooga. Chattanooga, Tenn., January 29. Special to The Evening Constitution. The mercury went down to six degrees above zero this morning.

This is slightly colder than yesterday and the coldest day in four years.

The Prevailing Evil. A business man I am in truth, approaching my second youth. And many years of business care have caused me a plentiful lack of hair.

A stranger comes into my store, I rub my hands, "a sale is sure." But behold! I note with vague alarm A red-backed book beneath his arm.

He comes up with a genial smile, I know that look, and groan meanwhile, "My dear sir, confidentially."

"This business directory—"

"Biff! Bang! Whack! The 'teenth today! Crash! Yow! D-n! 'Nuff, you say!"

"B-r-r-r! Gilt out! Call the police! It'll stand no more! I'll have some peace! Take your darn book and go away!"

He goes and reappears next day. "My dear sir, confidentially—"

"This business directory—"

"Biff! Bang! Whack! The 'teenth today! Crash! Yow! D-n! 'Nuff, you say!"

"B-r-r-r! Gilt out! Call the police! It'll stand no more! I'll have some peace! Take your darn book and go away!"

He goes and reappears next day. "My dear sir, confidentially—"

"This business directory—"

NOBLES CASE IS BEING HEARD

This Is the Third Time That It Has Been Argued.

THROUGH NUMEROUS COURTS

Every Effort Has Been Made To Save the Unfortunate Old Woman from the Ignominious Fate of the Gallows and This May Be the Final Stroke in Her Behalf.

"It is a pity she could not have died." Such was the remark made by an eminent attorney today in reference to poor old Mrs. Nobles.

Again her life trembles in the balance and her fate depends upon the decision of the supreme court before whom it is being argued today.

Once in Twiggs county superior court, thence to the supreme court of Georgia, thence back to the superior court of Bibb county, back to the federal court of the southern district of Georgia, thence to the supreme court of the United States and back again to the supreme court of Georgia, with a jury of inquiry from the court of ordinary intervening, and now for the third time to the supreme court of Georgia, has this remarkable case gone wearily round during the last twenty months.

And all this time the county of Bibb has only been put to the expense of 40 cents a day to feed the wretched old woman while the law has been taking its tedious and tortuous course in regard to the disposition of her life.

Sympathizing men and women have put the cash up to defray the expenses, one man paying out \$700 and a prominent lady contributing largely to the fund. Others have added various sums out of their kindness of heart for the ignorant and helpless old creature who has been the subject of some of the most masterful legal efforts ever put forth in behalf of any culprit before the courts of the state.

The case was called about 11:15 o'clock this morning with Colonel W. C. Glenn and Colonel Marion Harris, of Macon, for the defense, and Attorney General Joe Terrell, with Colonel Tom Eason, solicitor general of the Oconee circuit, for the state.

The defense asked for an hour additional in which to present its argument on the line that the prisoner had not had the benefit of a fair and legal investigation on the claim of lunacy, which the counsel for Mrs. Nobles urged. The time was granted and counsel will have three hours instead of two in which to submit argument.

The state asked for no additional time but the time granted for the defense will cause the case to go over as it will be impossible to get through with less than five hours' argument.

FIREMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

INJURIES SUSTAINED TEN YEARS AGO CAUSE SUFFERING.

He Goes Into a Closet and Puts a Bullet Into His Head, Dying Instantly—He Preferred Death to Headache.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 29. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Will Porter, captain of the fire truck company, committed suicide this morning. Ten years ago Porter was hit on the head with a piece of scantling and has suffered from a wound ever since. For the past two weeks he has been complaining of pains in the head.

He has said he would rather die than stand it.

Today he borrowed the key to the clothes closet and went there presumably to shave.

A shot was heard and Porter was found with a bullet in his head, death being instantaneous.

Porter was forty-one years old, unmarried. He formerly sang in a church choir.

DENIES THEY ARE MARRIED

JOHN MASURY'S ANSWER TO THE SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

The One Who Claims To Be His Wife Is Ten Years His Senior—Much Testimony Taken—She Sang with the Bostonians.

Washington, January 29.—John M. Masury denies that he ever married Helen Masury, who is suing him for divorce.

Mrs. Masury, it is said, is ten years the senior of the man she claims to have married in 1883.

Her name was Helen Feltham, and she was a member of the Bostonians chorus. Much testimony has been taken in Washington showing that they were recognized as man and wife by their friends and relatives, but that friends were enjoined to keep it secret, for if known it would cut off John's allowance.

NO HURRY ABOUT TREATY. Senator Sherman Says That the Senate Will Take Its Time.

Washington, January 29.—Senator Sherman was asked last night if a petition by the Foreign Arbitration Association in favor of the senate ratifying the arbitration treaty had been received. He replied:

"No, I have not. They need not be in a hurry about the arbitration treaty. It requires and will receive careful consideration by the senate."

A Set Back for Arbitration. Springfield, Ill., January 29.—When the resolution of Representative Bussé denouncing the pending treaty between Great Britain and the United States for arbitration came up in the house yesterday, several members attacked and denounced the resolution in turn, and it was finally referred, by a vote of 50 to 37, to the committee on federal resolutions. It will probably sleep there for the remainder of the session.

The Last One To Object. From The Washington Star.

"Who is the woman who sent word objecting to our boys practicing on the corral?"

"She is the mother of the boys who celebrate every holiday by blowing tin horns before daylight."

The average raccoon is about eighteen inches in length, specimens two feet long are frequent.

The royal twenty-four mo. page is five and a half by three and a half.

The average raccoon is about eighteen inches in length, specimens two feet long are frequent.

The royal twenty-four mo. page is five and a half by three and a half.

FISHING FOR A TIGER SHARK

Shoemaker Gives an Account of Its Fierce Strugglings.

MEASURED TWELVE FEET

It Was Caught in the Harbor of Towns-land, a Region That Abounds with Man-Eating Sharks—A Plunge Into the Water Would Mean Instant Death.

Cincinnati, January 29.—The Tribune says: M. M. Shoemaker writes from on board the steamship Banffshire, which was in the harbor of Townsville, Queensland, November 28, as follows:

"I inclose an account of a battle with a tiger shark which I witnessed yesterday. Here is the description, as chronicled in The Townsville Daily Bulletin:

An Ocean Tiger.

"The now common practice of fishing for sharks at the northern anchorage, Cleveland bay, was attended with satisfactory results to the officers and passengers of the steamship Banffshire on Wednesday, when a shark belonging to what is known as the tiger species, measured twelve feet long by seven feet in girth, was successfully baited and hauled on board with the steam winch. The inside, on being ransacked for curiosities of the deep, disclosed three sea snakes of the grey monster, struggling for liberty, and seven feet, an immense quantity of sheep's trotters, bones and offal of this description recently taken by the ship's side, and the tin, apparently a two-pound tin of good quality, was also secured.

Mr. Sinclair, fourth mate, to whom belongs the credit of the capture, superintended the obsequies with the ease of one accustomed to such scenes. While as yet the shark was struggling for liberty at the end of the fatal line, surged and plunged with a violence approaching almost a volcanic force, and sent the sea in columns over the deck of the stately Banffshire, Mr. Sinclair, with the graceful agility of a genuine tar, descended by a single rope to the water's edge, and, at alarming short range, playfully tickled his captive in the snout, and, with the greater force of activity, having by this masterly exhibition of his cool and happy nature secured the maximum of fun for the spectators, Mr. Sinclair now with his hands on his hips, and a series of experiments with a view to determining which were the most fatal parts of his prey. Finally the shark was secured by another of Mr. Sinclair's able maneuvers, and the military authorities, who were above alluded to, took place, with the results stated."

Beautifully Marked.

"The skin of this shark was beautifully marked and much the color of a dapple grey horse. The mouth was not so wide under as to render turning over necessary for seizing its prey. Its backbone is now being made into walking sticks."

"So infested are these waters with the monster, that a plunge into them would mean certain death. Last week a monster twenty-two feet long was captured."

"Townsland is a small port far up on the east coast of Australia and well within the Great Barrier reef, a reef which extends hundreds of miles north and south and gradually approaches the continent."

FARMER COMMITS SUICIDE

EDWARDS KILLED A TOWN MARSHAL RECENTLY.

Tells His Wife To Leave Him and Then Sends a Bullet Through His Brain—Dies Almost Instantly.

Albany, Ga., January 29. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. H. C. Edwards, a well-to-do and respected farmer of Baker county, residing four miles from Newton, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol late yesterday afternoon.

He had been at work in his blacksmith shop all the afternoon. Entering the house, he told his wife he was about to commit an act which he did not care to have her witness and requested her to leave the room.

She had scarcely reached another room in the house before she heard a pistol shot. Returning, she found her husband on his bed in a dying condition.

He expired almost instantly.

Edwards killed Louis Barber, the town marshal of Newton, several years ago.

He was drinking at that time and resisted when the officer attempted to arrest him.

Since his trial for killing Barber he has been to Newton only a few times and then remained a very short while.

Edwards was about fifty years old and leaves a family, including two grown sons.

WASHINGTON'S NEW SENATOR.

George F. Turner, Silver Republican, Will Succeed Squires.

Olympia, Wash., January 29.—George F. Turner, of Spokane, was tonight nominated for United States senator in a caucus of populists and free silver republicans. He received 54 votes.

Judge Turner has been a republican, but in the late election he supported Bryan.

No Result in South Dakota. Pierre, S. D., January 29.—The fusion senatorial caucus last night was one of the warmest yet held since the general assembly convened, but the vote showed no material change. It was as follows: Kyle, 20; Pionman, 14; Loucks, 7; Goodknight, 6. The caucus adjourned until tonight.

Republicans Sweep in Wheeling. Wheeling, W. Va., January 29.—At a municipal election here yesterday the republicans elected all their candidates for city offices and both branches of the city council.

The count has not been completed, but the largest majority will probably be over 1,000.

The weather was near zero and a comparatively high vote was polled.

The average raccoon is about eighteen inches in length, specimens two feet long are frequent.

The royal twenty-four mo. page is five and a half by three and a half.

The average raccoon is about eighteen inches in length, specimens two feet long are frequent.

AMERICANS IN RUSSIAN PRISONS

Citizens of This Country Who Are Serving Sentences in Siberia.

FOUND ON A RUSSIAN ISLAND

They Were Arrested and Sent to Vladivostok To Work on One of the Czar's Fortifications—An American Sailor-Manages To Get an Interview with Them.

New York, January 29.—Breaking stories for the fortifications which the czar of Russia is building in eastern Siberia are seventeen free-born American citizens. They are engaged at this convict's toil and must remain at it for some time to come, because they happened to be found on an island belonging to Russia.

Their situation is grievous. After serving a term of five months they were there after kept a month in prison, then taken to court and informed that they had been sentenced to work on one of the czar's fortifications, which term began some three months before the expiration of the first sentence.

These men formed the majority of the crew of the American schooner Salpa, which, in October, 1895, was cruising in the Okhotsk sea after seals. The entire crew consisted of nineteen men. Those imprisoned are:

F. B. Hill, James Mahoney, James McCarthy, James Riley, Henry Ross, second mate; Charles Nelson, Harry Carlson, Andrew Anderson, Edward Larson, Charles Eason, Alexander Katch, Stephen Hendon, Arthur Wingo, James Wilson, Charles Campbell, Edward Howe.

Visited by Sailors.

There is another man, whose name is unknown. Hill is known to belong to San Francisco. The story of these men might never have reached America had they not been visited by some sailors from the bark Wilna, which reached Vladivostok, in eastern Siberia, last July. Matthew Hunter, Russian consul at Kobe, Japan, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, Japan, was one of these visitors. He told the story of the men's arrest on Robben island, in the Okhotsk sea, on November 5, 1895, and of their subsequent suffering as Siberian prisoners.

Hunter said the men were working on the fortification at Vladivostok when the Wilna arrived there last July, and that he and four companions managed to secure an interview with them through an American gun expert named Smith, who is in the employ of the Russian government and a man of some influence with the military authorities of the city. The prisoners had seen the American flag flying from the Wilna and had contrived to get word to her of their plight. They had begged especially for American newspapers, and when Hunter and his companions visited them a large batch of papers were taken up.

The interview took place in the presence of the Russian guards, who stood, rifle in hand, impatiently waiting for the talk to cease.

Although closely watched, F. B. Hill managed to slip two papers up Hunter's sleeve. One of them was a copy of the case printed in The Kobe (Japan) Chronicle, and the other was a letter to Hill's mother in San Francisco, appraising her of his fate.

The men did not especially complain of their treatment by the guards, but said their quarters were filled with vermin and that the food they had to eat was atrocious. They were in need of over being released and consider their detention a very peculiar construction of the Russian law.

FOR SWINDLING A HOTEL.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 29.—John Voorhees, of Indianapolis, was arrested today for beating a hotel and obtaining money under false pretenses.

He claims to be a relative of Senator Voorhees.

The Receivership Evil.

The Augusta Herald thinks that the time "has come when the people should enter a vigorous protest against the practice of granting receiverships to receivers. These grants are almost invariably out of proportion to the needs of the individual or corporation to pay them. The remuneration of receivers has grown into a gigantic abuse and it is high time some check should be put upon it."

Continues The Herald:

"It is a shameful fact that prospective appointees of receivers are to be seen ready to swoop down and regale themselves with the spoils of the receivership. They are vultures of modern commercial conditions, forming the falling sparrow of life to profit by the victim's expiring agonies. It is but too probable that where the rewards are large and the circumstances propitious, the receiver will be found to be a man of large and noble qualities."

The proportionate number of receivers in the south that were placed in the hands of receivers last year was larger than in any other section of the country, but it is one of the most remarkable anomalies of our business eye that the proportion of receivers in the south is so large.

It is not only a paradox; it is a flagrant outrage and one which has been visited for a remedy only too long.

On the same subject The Savannah News approves of a bill introduced by Mr. Bacon, of Charleston, in the South Carolina legislature designed to minimize the evil of ill-advised receiverships, and at the same time protect the rights of creditors. In general terms, it is a bill to restrict the courts in the exercise of their discretion in appointing receivers, to require due notice to be given to the party whose property is sought to be placed in the hands of a receiver, and to fix the costs of unnecessary receiverships upon the persons asking for them. The News proceeds to say:

"The bill is a step in the right direction. The practice of receiverships is a source of hands of receivers, without first giving interested parties who are opposed to such a course a chance to be heard. It is such a burdensome evil that it is not strange that there should be a protest against it, and the allowance of receiverships in many instances are out of all proportion to the services rendered. It is no mistake that the South Carolina bill marks the beginning of a reform that is urgently demanded."

Intervention Withdrawn.

Judge Newman has issued an order allowing the Third National bank, of Philadelphia, intervenor, to withdraw the intervention, and to be filed against the Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company. The intervention was filed about a week ago and was referred to Special Master B. H. Hill.

The order was issued giving the bank the privilege to file another intervention if they see fit.

The royal twenty-four mo. page is five and a half by three and a half.

The average raccoon is about eighteen inches in length, specimens two feet long are frequent.

The royal twenty-four mo. page is five and a half by three and a half.

The average raccoon is about eighteen inches in length, specimens two feet long are frequent.

The royal twenty-four mo. page is five and a half by three and a half.

The average raccoon is about eighteen inches in length, specimens two feet long are frequent.

A MAJ. DOG RUNS AMUCK

Entire Police Department Massed To Resist the Onslaught of the Fierce Brute.

FANGS SUNK IN MANY PEOPLE

A Wheeling Mastiff Drives the City Crazy Before Bullets Finally Lay Him Low.

VICTIMS TO GO TO NEW YORK

Some Are Badly Torn and Others Merely Scratched, but There Is No Doubt That the Dog Had Rabies and a Popular Subscription Is Now Being Raised—A Policeman's Hand Badly Chewed While Holding a Revolver.

New York, January 29.—A Herald special from Wheeling, W. Va., says:

This city has been in a state of terror for twenty-four hours on account of a mastiff which has been running amuck, afflicted with rabies, biting and snapping at all who come in his way.

The animal first appeared about 10 o'clock Wednesday night in the Second ward, where his actions caused great alarm and prompted the police authorities to send out an alarm to all policemen. The dog was a powerful beast, and when he attacked Margaret Schell, an eleven-year-old girl, she was completely at his mercy. He chewed her cheek and forehead, making a wound from which the blood flowed freely. A policeman tried to kill the animal, but could not get a shot at it, because of the crowd in the street.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them at 7 o'clock. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., January 29, 1897.

Notice.
We have been notified that one T. L. Johnson, at Cedartown, Ga., has been getting subscribers and collecting for The Evening Constitution. He is no agent of ours and the public is warned against paying money to him.

Come South.

There are hundreds of thousands of good people in the frozen regions of the north who feel that they made a great mistake in ever settling there.

Those who were born there blame their ancestors for locating in such an unpleasant country.

It is time for these sufferers to consider inducements held out by the south. If you do not like to come alone to a strange land, let them organize colonies.

There is no reason why they should come singly. There is not a locality in the south where the right class of settlers would not receive a hearty welcome.

Sectional prejudice is a thing of the past, and a man from Maine or Nebraska feels much at home in Georgia as anywhere else.

The south is the El Dorado of the future. She has the natural resources and advantages, and her opportunity is at hand.

The first decade or two of the twentieth century will witness a great business and industrial awakening here. Direct trade in Europe is coming; our ports will be busy; our cities and towns will be up and farming lands will be in demand.

Now is the time for immigrants to come, for stay in a land where all the forces of nature seem to be against you?

In the past southern countries have been centers of the highest civilization and the greatest prosperity, and history will bear itself.

Come south, young man!

Dana Then and Now.

Editor Dana, of The New York Sun, has been ridiculing a western legislator who wears small pensions for workmen at the great editor thinks that if the legislator cannot save enough money to support him in his old age he deserves suffer.

In his young days he held very different views of life. When he was a youngster twenty-three he joined the famous Brook Farm community, which was composed of some of the brightest men and women in New England.

At that time Mr. Dana believed that a world would ever man a living. Moreover, he believed that no man had a right to accumulate and hold a big fortune in any or other property.

The good people of Brook Farm proposed to enjoy the fruits of their work in common. Everything belonged to everybody, and no member of the community was allowed to make a profit for himself out of his labor.

A man was old, sick or disabled, he had the same right as the others had to good food, clothing and shelter.

It was a community of bright dreamers, in the course of time it disbanded. The members went out into the world. The majority soon gave up their pretty theories, and some of them have been very successful money-grubbers.

Editor Dana himself is very practical and business-like. He now believes that every man ought to work his own way of life.

The Model Evening Paper.

It should be light and bright and always well-humored.

It should be of convenient size, with its contents well condensed and properly arranged.

It should have an attractive typographical appearance.

It should give all the important news, and give it first.

It should be so entertaining that it will be a welcome visitor at every fireside.

It should be the very opposite in size, appearance and character of the old, amateurish sheets which are regarded as evening nuisances.

What Every Town Needs.

Atlanta is to be congratulated upon the fact that her people take in first-class lectures.

Ordinary amusements, like theaters, circuses and minstrel shows, will take care of themselves and make their way, but the lecture platform always needs encouragement in busy and comparatively new communities.

Lectures are intellectual entertainments, they appeal to the literary side of our nature. People in the smaller cities and towns have no opportunity to see and hear any of the most distinguished men of the time unless they see them on the lecture platform.

Atlanta is now able to maintain an efficient lecture association, but many other cities in Georgia are not ready for it. They are to prepare to support a course of lectures to be organized a literary society. The best people in a town always take

LET'S DO SOMETHING

FOR MARK TWAIN.

I do not know if I am the first—and I certainly hope I am not the last—to suggest that the good people of the United States do something for Mark Twain.

Every year or so we go down in our pockets and pull out thousands of dollars to equip steamships and relief expeditions to go into the ice floes of the far north and bring back Lieutenant Peary or some other young man who seems to know the way there very well, but who always gets stuck coming back, and all we get for our pains afterwards is the privilege of paying \$1.50 to hear Lieutenant Peary or one of the other young men lecture after he returns. For my part I know all I want to know about the far north, and if the searchlight of human intelligence is never turned on the mass of ice at the polar center I will die just as happy as if Dr. Naansen were to hitch a chain to it and float it down into New York harbor. I wish they would leave the poor old north pole alone.

But there are other relief expeditions which mean so infinitely much more and which would result in so much greater good both to the relievers and the relieved, that I wonder they are so seldom taken. In a small way we are all relief expeditions now and then, and I hope all of us have gone into the ice floes of Atlanta during the past three days and rescued some of the unfortunate Lieutenant Pearrys who will not bother us by lecturing afterwards. They don't suffer in the interest of science. If they did the suffering would be its own reward, and they are, therefore, the more deserving of charity. And no Peary in his comfortable log cabin on the shores of Labrador ever endured more than some poor devils in our own city last night.

We ought to send a relief expedition to the cheap lodging house in London in which Mark Twain, impoverished in pocket and in health, is battling with desperation to keep away from the door a wolf that grows stronger as he grows weaker. We ought to bring him back to his home in Hartford on a ship with the American flag floating from its mast, and restore him to the house which his creditors seized. Then, afterwards, if he wanted to lecture, how gladly would we all go and listen to the good old man, who has been kept so busy seeing that the world laughed that he has never found time to smile himself! How gladly would we buy the books that we knew weren't written on an empty stomach in a London garret for money enough to pacify that omnipresent wolf.

I do not want to write of Twain's life when his death is so much more to be considered, but I know I echo your sentiments when I say that he lies closer to the big American heart than any other writer alive today. He was the pioneer. He discovered the Mississippi river and he settled the far west. He injected into the blood of our people a vein of humor that no succeeding generation will be without.

I do not know how much we owe him in dollars, but at the rate of one-half of one per cent a laugh it would make a large amount. I am not a poor man, but I could not pay my share.

But if the relief expedition is organized I will be more than happy to show my affection for Mark in the only way than one man can to another under such circumstances.

I suppose you know how he is fixed just now. If not, read the following, which I take from a London letter:

"Mark Twain, the prince and dicer at the tables of kings, is now impoverished and a slave to a debt. He is in poor health, confined to a modest lodging and burdened with age and the woes of a broken heart. His determination is heroic, but in accordance with that fine irony of the human race, the men and women who were anxious to boost him when he was at the top and he did not need them are missing, now that he has lost and is at the bottom.

"It is probable that the end has come. There is but a single hope for this man, who for twenty years has shared the field of American letters—as the Europeans estimate American letters—with Bret Harte. He is home from a trip around the world. It began in Vancouver and ended in London—a failure from the start. He has been working for weeks on the manuscript of the story, but the few who have hunted him up in the modest room fear that the inspiration has gone. He is working under forced conditions, and the prediction is that the tale of the tour will be like a plant forced to blossom in unnatural conditions. "It is very evident that the man is worse than penniless. All of his fortune went down with the publishing house which used his name and spent his money and prospects in air castles. He would not stand the charge of dishonesty. Sacrificing his last dollar, he is toiling night and day to meet the debts yet unpaid, to pay for the lodgings which are more meager and less comfortable than the home he had when he was writing odes to the editor of a weekly paper in Missouri.

"Mark Twain is sixty-two years old and handicapped by the fact that the best efforts have been made to keep him in the limelight. There has been a steady decline in his humor since it became a treadmill grind. The sooner the end comes the fewer will be the excuses when the record of his reputation shall be written as a matter of literary history. He seems to realize this. He has refused to see the few who have hunted him up, and it is one of the pathetic incidents of this city, full of pathos, that the great circle of intimates which went to the very edge of the throne has dwindled to two or three faithful souls.

"There is no question as to the position he used to hold in the English and continental estimates. No one has ever divided his standing as the American humorist. 'The Innocents Abroad' was translated into the tongues of the leading nations, and since 1895 all the facts concerning his life have been eagerly read. It was in looking for these facts and searching for the early incidents in the life of the man that all Germany has come to know the story of Samuel L. Clemens. The importance that those facts attached to Missouri led many to imagine in the usually intelligent grasp of American affairs by Europeans that Missouri is the capital of the United States.

"His enthusiasm and ability to succeed have gone. If he had the vigor and confidence he had thirty years ago the rally might be easy. There was nothing impossible in his estimation, when he was apprenticed as a printer in the office of The Hannibal Weekly Journal at the age of thirteen. He was then full of the spirit of push and self-reliance which is forced by a life in a one-story house. He romped about Hannibal. There was no one in town who ever dreamed the shaggy-headed brown hair covered the brains which should

The Literary Side of Our Lawyers.

A very sensible lawyer told me one day that he found it difficult to entertain a jury with a long speech.

"The fact is," he said, "outside of the law and the evidence I have nothing to talk about. I lack illustrations, and I don't know where to find them. Now, the other day, I heard a lawyer in a speech compare a certain man to Mr. Gradgrind. Everybody laughed, and seemed to understand it, but I did not know what he meant."

I told my friend that Gradgrind was the man of facts, the narrow-minded old bore so happily described by Dickens in his novel, "Hard Times."

"That settles it," replied the lawyer, "I never read novels."

Lord Chancellor Thurlow was not a reader of fiction until late in life. Then, he got into the habit of reading novels, and expressed great regret that he had not commenced the habit forty years before.

Samuel G. Warren, a great English lawyer, wrote that famous novel, "Ten Thousand a Year."

In America our lawyers generally cultivate literary side of life.

Rufus Choate, in the east, and Emory Storrs, in the west, were familiar with the best literature of every age and nation.

Choate delighted in the reading of the demand on the lecture platform, while Storrs was a star attraction in every circle.

These men knew something besides law. They handled facts, but they were in sympathy with the creative geniuses whose fancies have shaped the literature of the world.

If they had belonged to the Gradgrind class they would have remained in obscurity.

Southern lawyers, as a rule, are lovers of good literature.

Sargent S. Prentiss stored his retentive memory with thousands of the brightest gems of song and story.

Our own Chief Justice Lumpkin was a great reader, and his decisions are noted for their literary flavor.

He read the best fiction and poetry, and this accounts for his graceful style, his rich vocabulary and his wealth of illustrations.

Robert Toombs was a close reader of the leading reviews. He found in their pages the cream of the literature of the period, and thus got in touch with it. The reviews were better periodicals in his day than they are now.

Alexander H. Stephens was ready at any time to drop law and politics for a literary discussion.

Benjamin H. Hill cared nothing for fiction, but he loved Milton, and quoted liberally from him in his speeches and writings.

Judge John Erskine and Judge Richard H. Clark were very fond of good novels and poetry, and they wrote much that possessed superior literary merit.

A contemporary of these great lawyers, Judge Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, had a more pointed and polished style than any man in the bar in his generation.

Black explained his literary superiority in this way. His parents were Quakers, and they limited him to a few religious books and textbooks. One day he found in the garret a copy of Shakespeare.

The boy read the book through. Then he read it again. Night after night he perused it in secret.

For years he studied and memorized Shakespeare until his mind was saturated with the genius of the immortal bard.

At the age of sixteen he wrote a book which was complimented by eminent scholars for its admirable style.

The early and constant study of that one book in his boyhood made Black the best writer and speaker at the Pennsylvania bar.

Gradgrind would not be much of a success in our courts.

Take our leading Georgia lawyers, and almost without exception, they are men of fine literary taste.

Judge Bleckley grows enthusiastic over a great novel or a beautiful poem, and Judge Hopkins devoted many years to belles lettres of the highest class.

They are masters of law and facts, but they appreciate the force of the saying: "Fancy, with fact, is one fact the more."

Judge Emory Speer is a literary man in his inclinations and tastes, and if he had not given so much time to his profession, his pen would have enriched the world of letters.

It would be easy to extend the list, but these names will do for the present. I would not advise any lawyer to neglect his textbooks for literature, but he should make the discovery early in his career that the man who knows how to take care of his clients will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of the bar, or you will be left stranded and read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did Sir William Jones.

Lord Brougham, too, tried his hand at a novel.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar, or you will be left stranded high and dry among the Gradgrinds!

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

LET'S DO SOMETHING
FOR MARK TWAIN.

later make him a welcome guest at the palace of the German emperor.

"There are many stories over here about his early adventures. The Londoners know that he was once a pilot on the Mississippi, but they have but little notion where the Mississippi is. He is known as a journalist, but the most active journalist he ever talks about is his term as editor of The Enterprise, published in Virginia City, Nev., or as a joint reporter and deputy sheriff at Dutch Flats, in the Sierra Nevada. This was in 1862 and 1863, while he was searching fame and wealth in the west and before he had pushed himself into the attention of the east or the admiration of the critics and people over here.

"He has proved the proverb of Commodore Vanderbilt that it is easier to earn a fortune than it is to keep it. His earnings were immense from the beginning, and have exceeded twice over that of any other American writer. Brownson Howard made over \$300,000 in the royalties on his plays, but Twain received more than that for 'Innocents Abroad.' His income from this source was \$100,000 during the first three years. Miss Alcott made \$100,000 out of 'Little Men' and 'Little Women,' but Twain's 'Gilded Age' was worth \$80,000, his rapidly growing fortune. 'Tom Sawyer' was a gold mine. 'Roughing It' was as good. 'Life Upon the Mississippi' and 'A Tramp Abroad' had sales that were marvelous.

"The day he made while the sun shone amounted to half a million, and good investments made him as much more.

The financial sun began to set in 1893, although 'Pudding Wilson' and other short sketches went to prove that he had a vein other than the one he had worked so successfully—something to make people laugh and then think. It was then that he began to handle actively his large means. The prospects of the publishing firm of Webster & Co. seemed glittering, and he put his capital into it. He was then fifty years old and was preparing to settle in London and take life as his hard work deserved. He should, it was at the beginning of this plan that he was forced to the realization of absolute bankruptcy.

"Mark Twain had pulled himself up by his own boot straps, and he started out to rebuild his fortune. His name as a literary man—not as a business man—was all he had left. He found it was worth money, and he signed a contract for a series of European letters for an American magazine at the unprecedented rate of \$1,000 per letter. He secured other contracts, and had he been the same he was thirty years ago, there was enough in sight to wipe out his obligations made by the publishing house and put him on his feet. He was not equal to the opportunities.

"A few months ago he came back from a trip to Africa. He is putting the experiences he had into his book and should be living long enough to complete the story he hopes to pay the last cent of his indebtedness and leave something for his family. The struggle is really one of most fearful poverty, with every indication that the poor man will not be able to realize his last hope.

"It is possible at this time to see prophecies in some of the assertions he has made in other years. He wrote in the midst of his prosperity that 'the law recognizes no mortgage on a man's brains. Honor is a harder master than law. It cannot compromise for less than 100 cents on a dollar, and its debts never outlaw.' He once said that he learned this philosophy when he was living out in Florida, a little town in the heart of the South. 'The home in which he was born was a two-room log cabin, altogether too mean a house for so great a man to be born in,' as his mother remarked during her last illness. His father stuck hard to honor. He paid his debts at their face value."

Ought we not to do something for such a man?

We are but a small part of the great country we live in, but we can do more by pushing the ball at the top of the hill than we can when it gets half-way to the bottom. If you are in doubt now go home and read one of Mark's books—any one will do—and then let me know what you think.

And maybe the Baby's suggestions will be taken up by other newspapers, and if it is the expedition won't be long in starting.

EZRA EASY.

About \$250,000 will be spent on the coming masquerade ball of the Bradley-Martins in New York and the guests will wear over \$200,000 worth of diamonds.

A New York paper says that Lillian Russell will "take all her personal charms with her to Australia." She will go to pay for her debts. As some of her personal charms are over the average size and weight.

Mark Twain, like Sir Walter Scott and George William Curtis, got tangled up with publishers and has all their debts to pay. A literary man should let business alone when his partners furnish their experience as a set-off to his money.

It seems that eighty-three Georgia counties returned 72,305 fewer acres of land for taxation in 1896 than they did in 1895. Whether the missing real estate was carried off by tramps or whether the general shrinkage of everything during the hard times is responsible is a question.

Mrs. Lease's husband wants his wife to hurry up and rent a house for him and the children.

A cold wave brings out the fact that the rich people of Atlanta have warm hearts. They take care of the deserving poor.

Dr. Amos Fox always opens his pocket-book when a blizzard comes. He has been at work as a relief committee on his own hook for many years.

The Baby makes even its rivals pretend to be in a good humor. That is what it is here for—to give the news and tickle everybody.

The police and the firemen are doing good work among the poor. If they have small salaries they have big hearts.

Lots of country editors feel like missing an issue when the mercury gets down in the cellar.

With Matt Quay, Tom Platt and Mark Hanna in the senate the star-eyed gods of Reform can do nothing but weep.

Constitutional
Amendments.

Ode to Mountain Dew.

The stag at eve had drunk his fill.
When danced upon the window sill.
Two seagreen monkeys playfully dight.
And sky-blue monkeys full of flight:
Then it occurred upon the stag
That he was on a joyous jag.

He called aloud and rang the bell,
When three red demons just from—well,
They smelled of sulphur fresh and strong
And sang a wild shoshon song.

To which the mocking monkeys danced
While on their tails the serpents pranced.
And all the cunning sprites of rum
Joined in the pandemonium!

The stag was staggered and he swung
Alot his arms and wildly flung
The water pitcher and the glass
Straight at the throng. Then came to pass
A wondrous thing, his vanished foes
Gave place to one who upward rose,
And in a deep sepulchral tone
That almost turned his heart to stone,
Demanded of the stag his name,
And fan and country whence he came
And if he meant to sponge upon
The realm of great Apollon.

And louder than the thunder quake
In cold and horrent voice he spoke:
"Knowest not the penalty and pain
Of trespass on the king's domain?
Rash stranger, in thy quailing eye
Thy doom appears; vain every cry
For help, no matter when or how,
May all the salutes defend thee now!
Far better had thy voice been hushed
Beneath the mighty mosses crushed,
Or cast headlong into the sea."

Then mortal man hadst fooled with me!
I am a great high-muck-a-muck
That brings to bay the noblest buck
The grand tycoon of the jag.
Sworn enemy of every stag;
Prepare thyself, thine hours are few,
For, stranger, I am Mountain Dew!

—MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

Impressions of Captain Jake Moore.

Captain Jake Moore, lord high executioner of Floyd county and general manager of matters along the Oostanaula, emigrate. This will be sad news to his many friends in Rome and no man in the country has more of them. Captain Jake, whatever his faults may be, is loyal to his friends and never goes back on a promise made to a man.

Then, he is so broad and liberal hearted that he is generally beloved by all classes and even his political opponents give him credit for a generous nature that comprehends all who are in need of any assistance which it is in his power to render.

But I did not start out to write an eulogy on his character. I just want to put the people of Rome and the Valley of the Oostanaula in touch with the fact that unless they feed Captain Jake pretty high he is going to depart those coasts and seek a home in the piney woods. He has just returned from that delectable land and his enthusiasm knows no bounds when he gets to talking about the outlook of things in the piney woods section.

"Why," said he, "I saw little bits of wiregrass, one-horned farmers, with crabs full of corn and with bacon enough to last them three years. It was a plum sight, let me tell you, and I have a strong notion of investing in a ranch down about Tifton."

"During my trip I passed through Thomas county and spent the night with a prominent farmer near Thomsville, and I was so struck with the thrift and enterprise of the people of that section that, I tell you, I was tempted very strongly to move cut lock, stock and barrel to the wiregrass. These people are living like kings down there. They are not saving much about it, but they are getting along wonderfully well, and I was astonished to see so many signs of improvement."

"But there is an old fellow down there near Tifton who owns 400 acres of land that he wants to sell. I thought that I would consult with a few of my political opponents in Rome and see how much they would put in to help buy me a ranch down there and go into the hog-raising business in the piney woods."

"There is not only good money in it, but a fellow can catch a sight of fun. You know they have singings down there like we have up in the mountains of north Georgia, and it made me feel like I was still in a land of civilization when I saw those old fa, sol, la, hardshell notes-books lying around. That's the kind of a life for me."

"Just give me a big corn crib bulging out with corn and a smokehouse where you can hardly get about for the hams and middlings hanging from the rafters, and then those old-fashioned singings like we have at old Fellowship, and I would be perfectly content, no matter who was president. There is nothing like it, sir, nothing like it."

Captain Jake is the leading spirit in the Floyd county singing association, and I have some very fragrant memories of a party that he and some of the fellows were his guest at old Fellowship. The June roses were in bloom and all the world was redolent with sunshine and song. I had as my companions two of the most charming young ladies I ever met, one from the mountains and one from away down south, and we had a great time.

When he was talking about those old-fashioned singings my lethargic blood was stirred by many a pleasant recollection of the days that are not. I wanted to go to the piney woods myself and see if it were really true about those hams smoked with hickory chips that made red gravy when treated.

It is a great country, as Dick Grubbs, Paris Perham and John Triplett will bear witness. It is being quietly developed and will soon be second to no portion of the state in progressive development.

Another thing about it is that they do not have those blasted blizzards there and honest men do not have to carry padded umbrellas to reverse and soften the blow when they accidentally lie down on the sidewalks.

M. M. F.

Dr. J. D. Turner is right. Spasmodic giving does not help the poor much. Every well-to-do citizen should join the Atlanta Charitable Association.

A state literary convention will be held at the Marietta camp ground July 10th. If there is a full attendance of Georgia writers there will be more strangers in Cobb county than at any time since Sherman's army marched through.

Atlanta's cold wave was the coldest in two years. The Baby was the only comfortable looking thing to be seen on the streets.

The nineteen-year-old boy in Kentucky who died in an hour after drinking a quart of whisky could not have been a genuine Kentuckian. He was probably a recent importation.

THE FIRST LOVE OF
A VERY BAD WOMAN.

One of Atlanta's best known citizens has returned to town.

No announcement of her coming had been given out. She had been here but a very short time, however, before her presence became known, and there are few people, it may safely be said, whose arrival could make such a stir in certain circles or who could so soon make her presence felt.

When it is told that those who are so impressed and stirred up by her return are the police, it will show what sort of a character the city has regained.

Her career here before her departure was

assure her he had no such wish or intention, but she would not have it. She insisted upon the arrest and, be his temper ever so good, she invariably found its limits. Then let him lay so much as a finger on her and the fun began. To say she resisted arrest is not in any way describing it. She simply fought—fought with the strength of a tiger, the pertinacity of a bulldog, the courage of a lion. No hated weapon of human defense was unknown to her, she bit, struck, clawed. She kicked, tore, punted. She grappled, dodged and shoved. Such was her agility, her strength and her prowess that the battle was a really serious affair and the wrecking of her opponent's uniform, even the wrecking of his face was often the smallest part of his injury, and unless some disengaged citizen was thoughtful enough to soon send for the reserves, the police force for some time afterwards would be short a man.

Of course this sort of thing called for severe punishment and this she always received. But her term being over another woman was picked out and again the same thing had to be gone through.

At length when it began to look as if the police force of Atlanta would be likely to degenerate into a baldheaded and dispirited race the sergeant of the city police brought him a plan.

He would give some other place a try at her. And so on one of the occasions when she appeared forcibly before him with the assistance of a half dozen police men, he told her his solemn resolve.

He conferred with the judge, he asked her, and never again would she see it a street of any city or small the smell of a liquor unless she promised that she would leave the town for good. A convict's life was hers or a life anywhere save in the capital of Georgia.

She studied the proposition for some time

and decided that if the wherewithal was given her to

TORU HASHI HERE TODAY

Japanese Minister to the United States
Visits Atlanta To Study the
Cotton Trade

RECEIVES VERY MANY CALLERS

And Talks Interestingly About His
Native Country, Its Past, Present
and Future.

HE LIKES THE UNITED STATES

Has Been Received with the Greatest
Courtesy Here—Japan Is Fast
Adopting Modern Ideas—New Rail-
roads Are Under Construction and
Additional Steamship Lines Are
Planned.

A WELCOME ODE.

You are welcome, Toru Hashi,
Though each Mongol washee
May look daggers at you passing,
You need never mind their gassing,
For I judge your head is level,
Though they call you dwarfish devil,
Though our town is sorer sloshy
You are welcome, Mister Toshi.
Drink you hearty, Toru Hashi,
Ginseng, cocktail, hottee scotchies,
You will find them very warming,
Their effects are not alarming,
If you don't attempt to amble
On the slippery streets or scramble
Through the crowd, if so begoshes,
You'll repent it, Toru Hashi!

—FOLSON.

Mr. Toru Hashi, Japanese minister to the United States, will leave Atlanta tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for New Orleans after spending two days here.

The minister is now in mourning for thirty days for the dowager duchess of Japan, and hence is relieved from social and other duties at Washington. He is spending the time in a trip through the south in an effort to familiarize himself with the cotton industry and become acquainted with the cotton buyers, shippers and exporters.

Mr. Hashi arrived from Washington yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock and repaired immediately to the Aragon hotel. He received a number of callers last evening and then retired for a good night's rest.

Mayor Collier and a number of prominent gentlemen of Atlanta called on the distinguished visitor this morning at the hotel and he was afterwards entertained at the Capital City Club and it is possible that a luncheon may be arranged in his honor before he leaves for New Orleans tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Hashi is a very active man and was up and astir at an early hour this morning. By 8:30 o'clock he was in the dining room and three-quarters of an hour later he was busily engaged in chatting with a representative of The Evening Constitution.

From Atlanta Mr. Hashi will go to New Orleans, where he will remain for a few days and then proceed to Galveston. He will then return to Washington by way of San Antonio, St. Louis and Cincinnati, occupying about two weeks on the trip.

Mr. Smith calls on Hoshi.

One of the first callers on the minister this morning was Captain Henry H. Smith, the well-known cotton buyer. With him Captain Smith brought two miniature bales of Nankeen cotton which was raised in Georgia away back in the sixties. Inside of these bales were two bullets which were picked up on the ground where Atlanta now stands after very severe conflict here. These were presented to Mr. Hoshi as souvenirs of his trip to this city.

In answer to inquiries, Mr. Hoshi first spoke of the cotton trade of his native country. He is thoroughly familiar with every department of the government from the fact that he was for a term speaker of the house of representatives, a legislative branch of the Japanese government similar in every detail to the house of representatives of the United States.

What Mr. Hoshi Says.

Mr. Hoshi believes that the great Siberian railway, which is now under construction, will materially aid him, as he says that it will enable the Japanese to ship their products direct to Russia's capital.

"We are also greatly interested in the Nicaragua canal," said the minister, "as it will allow cotton, iron and steel to be shipped to our country cheaper than at present."

"In Japan we have what is known as the department of commerce, which has direct supervision over the railroads, telegraph, telephones and postal service, while the steamship lines are also regulated by the government."

There is an annual appropriation set aside for the aid of new steamship lines and the line that connects San Francisco and Yokohama and the other between Seattle and Yokohama. Negotiations are now pending which may end in the establishment of a new line between Japan and the southern part of California, Mexico or Central America.

Manufacturing Industries.

In regard to the manufacturing industries of Japan, Minister Hoshi said: "Japan was progressing rapidly toward the front as a manufacturing country when the war broke out, and of course this put a stop to all this for the time being."

"The country is fast recovering from the effects of the war, however, and is again looking forward to the time when new and larger manufacturing enterprises will be established in every part of the empire. The field is an excellent one, and the opportunities are unsurpassed for capitalists who have money to invest if they will visit the scene and study the wants of our countrymen."

"I suppose that we have ten or fifteen cotton mills in our country with a total of 1,000,000 spindles."

Still Standing.

It happens oft in politics,
That he is not the best of men,
Who takes a noble stand for right,
And finds that he is left.

ONLY THE CHIEF WILL ESCAPE

What the Police Board Will Likely
Do to Salaries.

CLIPPING SHEARS ARE READY

They Will Gently Whack Off a Portion
of Every Officer's and Patrol-
man's Salary in the Police Depart-
ment Except the Chief's—Why He
Will Be Spared.

"You see," said a member of the board of police commissioners with a sly wink in his official eye this morning, "our department of the city government will act on the reduction scheme after all the other departments have fought it out. We will have the light of experience and perhaps we will be able to steer clear of the breakers which seem to have almost wrecked some of the departments of government."

What will the police board do when it meets? One of the members was anxious to call a meeting right away and settle the matter, but he was "called off." The action of the board is of great importance, affecting as it will a very large number of employees.

In the first place it may be pretty safely stated that Chief Connolly's salary will not be clipped. There is a convention in the majority wing of the board that their chief is not even now receiving as large a salary as some other heads who have no greater responsibility. The chief, they say, worked for a niggardly salary for a number of years and is not receiving at this time any more than his services are worth.

What next? Out will come the official shears and the salary of all the other officers and all the patrolmen will be gently, but firmly clipped. This seems to be the programme so far as agreed upon on the quiet.

"What else can the board do?" asked a member with influence, "but follow out the plan mapped out by the city council? It is not Mayor Collier's fault or the fault of the council. The income was cut by the preceding administration and there was nothing to do but submit to the inevitable."

It is rumored among the policemen that an effort would be made to ask the patrolmen to sign an agreement relinquishing their claim to a full salary until the first of April. This, however, is a mistake, the police board holding that they will have the legal right to cut the salaries just as the board of education has done.

From the best information which can be gathered it appears that Chief Connolly will be the only official in the police department who will not feel the effect of the cut in salaries.

BRADLEY-MARTIN BALL.

ITS GIVER GOES ABOUT NEW
YORK LOOKING AFTER IT.

The Extravagant Function, He Claims,
Is Giving Work to a Great Many
Needy Customers and Er-
rand Girls.

New York, January 28.—Bradley Martin yesterday started on a tour of investigation to learn whether he is really so great a sinner as Dr. Rainsford seems to think, or whether the fancy dress ball he is to give on February 10th at the Waldorf will be of benefit to the poor.

His first visit was to a prominent costumer. There he learned that 150 hands had been employed merely to meet orders for costumes to be worn on February 10th. He inspected the workshop and verified the report.

He also learned that numbers of obscure artists will receive \$10 apiece for designing costumes for the ball, and that a horde of little errand girls get continued employment through it.

Makers of materials used in the elaborate dresses will also be helped, as will a myriad of dressmakers and their employees.

Dr. Rainsford's sensational denunciation has rendered the Bradley-Martin ball one of the most talked of events of the day.

Instead of deterring New York's swaggers set from attending, it seems to have shown the public how much good may be done for the poor by such an event.

Many and varied are the costumes to be worn.

Miss Kate Brice, daughter of Senator Brice, will appear as Marie Antoinette, in a dress reproduced from the painting of Le Frun.

"Sunbeam" Irving will go as a mediaeval Italian gallant.

A prominent New Yorker will, it is said, go as the much married Henry VIII. The monarch will, it is rumored, be accompanied by his twelve wives.

O. H. P. Belmont will wear a suit of court armor, chosen from his own valuable collection.

A NICE ARRANGEMENT.

The First Co-respondent Is Acquitted
and a New One Found Who Is
Satisfactory to All Parties.

London, January 28.—The trial of the action for divorce brought by Countess Cowley against her husband, Earl Cowley, was continued in the divorce division of the high court of justice today.

Mrs. Charrington, named by the countess as co-respondent, was called to the witness stand.

She denied having been guilty of adultery with Earl Cowley, and at the conclusion of her testimony counsel for Countess Cowley asked leave of court to amend the petition of plaintiff by introducing a new co-respondent Monday.

The request was granted and the jury accordingly discharged. When the case is called on Monday no defense will be made, Earl Cowley admitting his misconduct with the second co-respondent.

CHIEF HOOD IS VINDICATED

Bottom Drops Out of the Charges
Against the Augusta Official.

WAS A FIZZLE ALL AROUND

The Story Told by Evangelist Gales
in His Speech Is Traced from One
Man to Another and Ultimately
Leads to Nothing—But the Chief
Will Insist on an Official Investi-
gation.

Augusta, January 28.

The indications are now that Augusta's Lexow investigation will be the veriest fizzle, and that Chief Hood, of the police force, will have a walkover and come out with flying colors. The Evening Constitution has already published the circumstances that led to the sensation.

The statement of Evangelist Gales that he had seen information that Chief Hood had advised certain gamblers to close up their places during the meetings, at the same time referring in language to himself (Evangelist Gales) which the evangelist said it would be unbecoming to repeat from the pulpit.

The newspapers have not allowed the matter to be passed over, and Mayor Young also took an active part in having the matter sifted to its foundation.

Mr. Gales furnished the name of George S. Murphy as the informant. Mr. Murphy has given as his informant Oliver Doolittle, and Mr. Doolittle has given his brother-in-law, Mullen Seats, as his authority, stating that Mr. Seats had reported to him that he had been discharged by John Lambert, who conducts a saloon near the union depot, because Chief Hood had told him that gambling must stop during the Gales meetings.

In reply to this, Mr. Lambert says he never had Seats in his employ in any capacity, and does not have any gambling attachment to his bar.

It All Peters Out.

It was found that Seats was at Harlem, and Mr. Lambert took the first train for that town and returned with a sworn affidavit from Seats, before Notary Public W. B. Roebuck, of Columbia county, in which he swears that he never kept a gambling place at "Lambert's saloon," and that he never had Seats in his employ at any place in Augusta, nor has he ever stated that he did; that he has never been employed by anybody to run a gambling place, nor was discharged from the same; that he has never made a statement to this effect to anybody, and that so far as he is concerned the matter is an error from beginning to end.

Thus the matter peters out as it is pushed to the wall, and it looks now that the entire matter is idle gossip which has entrapped Mr. Gales into making a very unfortunate speech, and brought Chief Hood into criticism that was unwarranted. It is probable that the chief will insist upon the formal investigation of the matter by the police commission, and an official vindication.

George Murphy is one of the ultra reformers of the city; a prime mover in the prohibition campaign; leader in the Seab Wright campaign, and stands in general opposition to what is termed "the ring" and which means the democratic office holders of the city and county. Mr. Murphy is also an enthusiastic member of the St. John church, in which the Gales meetings are being held, and he allowed his antagonism to Chief Hood and his enthusiasm in the cause of temperance and anti-gambling to betray Mr. Gales into making a break that has raised an empty sensation.

Mr. Murphy is honest and fearless and has not intentionally misrepresented things.

Some Lively Testimony.

Chief Hood's demand for an investigation will be gratified before the police commission tonight. The number and character of the witnesses that have been summoned indicate that, whichever way the investigation terminates, there will be some lively testimony, or some lively efforts to induce it.

Some of the leading citizens of the town have been summoned to testify as to what they know of the presence of gambling houses in Augusta, while other witnesses have been summoned by whom an attempt will be made to impeach Chief Hood's moral character.

One or two of the leading ministers are arrayed on the side of Mr. Murphy, and the result of the investigation is the topic of general discussion.

Professional Jealousy.

From The Washington Record.

Mr. Weyler cannot regard the insulting remarks of those Madrid editors otherwise than as an example of the scoundrelous and unbecoming conduct of the press toward their most famous brethren.

A Long Felt Want.

From The Chicago Record.

"Sluggish has struck it rich."

"What has he done?"

"Invented a revolving office, constructed so that when a man is very busy he can turn his door clear out of sight."

A BALLAD OF BYGONES.

Into what dim, unlettered night
Do our romantic ideas stray?
Whither has Tribby taken flight,
And where does Ben-Hur's chariot sway?
The Little Minister is gay,
No more does Robert Elsmere pose;
Where do the favorites dally?
Nay, where is yesternight's rose?

Forgotten is the Manxman's might;
And what of Tess do bookmen say?
The Prisoner of Zenda's plight
Is one with Fauntleroy's at play.
Mulvaney, Others. Where are they?
On Sherlock Holmes the shadows close;
Why do their memories decay?
Ah, where is yesternight's rose?

They walked Romance's flowery height,
Nor Horwells' self could them dismay,
Made all of sweetness and of light,
For which Philistines loved to pay.
Now each his unalloyed way
To liberated oblivion goes,
And on their tombs we toss a spray
Of yesternight's faded rose.
Prints, 'twas not yours the fate to stay
With all the art you are known,
For fame in this decadent day
Is but as yesternight's rose.

—Edward A. Church, in The Bookman.

SAY DRAUGHT IS NO SAINT

His Prosecutors Bring Up a Florida
Case Against Him.

INDICTED IN THAT STATE

Said That the Grand Jury of Osceola
County Found a True Bill Against
Him for Embezzlement—Released
Yesterday, but Rearrested Again.

"A. E. Draught, who is charged with embezzlement, is not the persecuted saint that he is trying to make the people believe he is," said one of the plaintiffs in the case this morning.

"We have here a certified copy, sworn to by the clerk of the court, of a true bill found against him for embezzlement by the grand jury of the seventh judicial circuit court of the state of Florida."

It charges A. E. Draught with embezzling the county funds to the amount of \$2,800. At the time the embezzlement is claimed to have occurred Draught was one of the trustees of the county commissioners, appointed by the board of Osceola county.

The bill charges Draught with maliciously and unlawfully appropriating to his own use the county funds which were entrusted to him; that he converted property of the county to his own use, and that it was with the intent to defraud.

This bill, a copy of which is in the possession of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, was filed in open court at Kissimmee City, Fla., on October 6, 1896.

It is claimed by the plaintiffs that they have to the knowledge of the grand jury of the county that were entrusted to him; that Draught has never been tried for this offense because of his bad health, which was claimed kept him from appearing.

Edy & Mayfield are the plaintiffs in the Atlanta case. They claim that Draught embezzled them out of \$2,400, and through their attorney they will show, it is claimed, that Draught met a man named Smith, whom no one knew in Kissimmee, Fla., and that Draught and Smith entered into a compact for the purpose of fraud.

The case of habeas corpus was tried before Judge Reid yesterday and the prisoner was released. Mr. W. T. Moyers, the attorney for the plaintiffs, put a warrant in the hands of an officer and Draught was immediately taken into custody again.

He is now in Fulton county jail. The case will be tried before Judge Poute this afternoon.

SERVING MRS. ASTOR'S SUPPER.

It Was Prepared in the House by
125 Servants.

From The New York Times.

The feast of Lucullus could not have been prepared with more consideration for the pleasures of the gourmet, and certainly not with more scientific ease than a great feast in a New York mansion of the service of a midnight supper in the beautiful Astor mansion upon the occasion of the ball given by Mrs. William Astor.

The service of a midnight supper in the beautiful Astor mansion upon the occasion of the ball given by Mrs. William Astor, was a most elaborate affair. The evening is an illustration of this. Some 500 guests were present and an elaborate supper was prepared entirely in the house.

It was a beautiful word is used advisedly supper, beautifully served. The part about stairs only was seen by the guests. The dining room was fragrant with Japanese quince blossoms and orchids, which added to the magnificence of its ordinary appearance.

The room is a masterpiece of decoration. The greater number of the small tables at which the guests were served. Others were in the hall, with its palms and statuary, and in convenient corners here and there.

The beautiful silver service added to the brilliant effect.

The men of the Astor household were in their court liveries—dark green plush coats, with knee and black silk stockings, with vests of bright red whipcord. There were gold buckles and buttons, the latter bearing the Astor coat of arms.

The other half of the household was in evening dress. From the precision with which they performed their duties they might have been automatons.

With a clever steward, who has executive ability, there is as much order and as little friction below stairs, where the real work for supper is carried on.

The supper is served in preparation. When the hour comes for serving it the preparations have been completed.

The only thing to do is to serve, with one exception. The convalescent must be put in at the last moment to receive their twelve or fifteen minutes' waiting.

The people who are to serve the dinner are the most perfect of their kind. They are all trained by a good general. Each one is at his post and he will attend to just the work he has been given to do, and no more.

The first thing in considering a large supper is the relative proportions of the viands served as to quantity. There must be a large proportion of the terrapin and the caneback duck for it is probable there will be a call for both from each guest.

The quantity for each guest to have for supper is a small matter. It is a matter of the pates and croquettes, for which there will be less demand.

The whole menu of the Astor supper was prepared by the fifteen assistant cooks, under the direction of the Astor chef. The Astor kitchen is as large as the dining room, 8x10 feet. The range, which is eight feet long, has places for five fires.

On the night of the supper the fifteen assistants were each at a separate table and each had a fifth part of the viands under his charge. Each table was served with hot water in steam ovens. Each cook served seven or eight waiters. And where does Ben-Hur's chariot sway? Upstairs these men each had particular tables to serve, and he served no other. His duties took him only from the table at which he waited to the kitchen at which he served. There was no chance for confusion.

It might be thought it would be difficult to manage 125 competent assistants for a short service, but it is not so. They make a business of attending such affairs; they are here today and there tomorrow, and understand their business. In a household where such service is required there is always a head who knows competent men. Occasionally the cooks are men for the time being out of work who are willing to accept the temporary service.

There are eighteen people in the staff of servants in the Astor household—cook, housemaid, parlormaid, laundress and kitchenmaid, with half a dozen more. That there is no friction arising when the staff is increased by 125 outsiders shows the method which makes living in America an art.

A dmy twenty-four inch pipe is five inches long and three-quarters wide.

BREEZY TIME IN THE BOARD

A Red-Hot Meeting of the Board of
Education in Spite of Bliz-
zards.

TEACHERS' SALARIES ARE CUT

Mayor Collier Charges Extravagance
in the Management of the City
Government.

PRESIDENT THOMSON RESIGNS

They Wouldn't Let Him Go, However.
What Was Found After the Debris
Was Cleared Away—Girls' Night
School Approved—How the Vote
Stood on the Cut of Salaries.

"This city is the most expensively conducted municipal government in the United States. This board of education is run on a more lavishly expensive scale than any similar body of its kind in this country. I defy contradiction."—Mayor Collier.

"This city of Atlanta has the finest schools of any city in the world. And these same schools, the management of which is being unkindly and unjustly criticised, have done more to advance the material welfare of the commonwealth than any other branch of the municipal government."—Captain W. M. Bray.

"I resign as president of this board, and I will resign from the board itself."—Colonel W. S. Thomson.

These startling, patriotic and sensational remarks were the groundwork of a most remarkable meeting of the board of education which was held yesterday afternoon. The trimmings were of a stirring and dramatic variety.

In fact, there was fun, fire, fuss and feathers. When the debris was cleared away the teachers had had their salaries clipped, and parliamentary law was wrecked, but there were no lives lost.

Even the newspaper reporter caught the infection and had a tussle over the possession of a telephone. This caused Captain E. J. Lowry to desert for a moment his calculations in percentage and cry out: "Stop 'em there, somebody. Don't let 'em fight."

The whole hullabaloo is said to have been due to the fact that the board had the unlucky number, thirteen, present. This statement is made in justice to the dignified and sedate members.

Captain J. E. Glenn opened up the ball by announcing that he could not walk on the ice after dark and wanted a short session.

Major Slaton read his report and everything was moving along as calmly and as smoothly as duck in a mill pond.

President Thomson introduced a communication containing suggestions to meet the reduction of the appropriation and touching other matters. A small cloud appeared on the horizon.

Captain Glenn introduced a little sheet-lightening by offering a resolution to pay the teachers their present salary until the end of the scholastic year.

First Mutterings of Thunder.

Captain Lowry, who had been buried in figures and calculations, raised the first mutterings of the distant thunder by offering a substitute which contemplated a reduction in all the salaries of 5 per cent, or so much as was necessary to bring the expenses within the amount appropriated.

The captain stated that he was personally in favor of paying the teachers as much as they now receive, but it was a business proposition which had to be met in a business way.

Mayor Collier got up, and a municipal financial retrenchment storm burst upon the board with a sudden and startling fury. The mayor made a speech which quivered with reformatory pines.

While the members were opening up their official umbrellas to keep out of the shower the reporter of The Evening Constitution resuscitated a bit of municipal history which will help the laity to catch on to the cyclonic phenomena. When the council finance committee fixed its appropriation, it went into details of departmental expenditures and worked upon a basis which contemplated a cut in salaries of policemen, firemen and teachers. It appeared the finance committee of the board of education was consulted as a representative of the whole board. And there was the rub-a-dub-dub.

The Mayor Sings Things Up.

Here's how Mayor Collier caused a commotion in the financial firmaments: "When the finance committee of the council made the appropriations for this year they did so on good faith and on the idea that each of the departments would carry out the reductions in salaries agreed upon."

"What right had the council committee to act upon the teachers' salaries?" inquired President Thomson.

"It did not act," was the reply, "what it did was in the nature of a suggestion satisfying the council and the board of education. I tell you, gentlemen, even with the reduction we have made there is now no money in these United States managed with greater proficiency than Atlanta. Nay, more I tell you here, this board of education spends more money in its management than any similar body of its size in this country or in the world. And more still will I tell you, this great and grand city of Atlanta will have this year the paltry sum of \$8,000 to expend on all general improvement on the teachers' salaries." Inquired President Thomson.

"It did not act," was the reply, "what it did was in the nature of a suggestion satisfying the council and the board of education. I tell you, gentlemen, even with the reduction we have made there is now no money in these United States managed with greater proficiency than Atlanta. Nay, more I tell you here, this board of education spends more money in its management than any similar body of its size in this country or in the world. And more still will I tell you, this great and grand city of Atlanta will have this year the paltry sum of \$8,000 to expend on all general improvement on the teachers' salaries." Inquired President Thomson.

"What right had the council committee to act upon the teachers' salaries?" inquired President Thomson.

"It did not act," was the reply, "what it did was in the nature of a suggestion satisfying the council and the board of education. I tell you, gentlemen, even with the reduction we have made there is now no money in these United States managed with greater proficiency than Atlanta. Nay, more I tell you here, this board of education spends more money in its management than any similar body of its size in this country or in the world. And more still will I tell you, this great and grand city of Atlanta will have this year the paltry sum of \$8,000 to expend on all general improvement on the teachers' salaries." Inquired President Thomson.

"What right had the council committee to act upon the teachers' salaries?" inquired President Thomson.

"It did not act," was the reply, "what it did was in the nature of a suggestion satisfying the council and the board of education. I tell you, gentlemen, even with the reduction we have made there is now no money in these United States managed with greater proficiency than Atlanta. Nay, more I tell you here, this board of education spends more money in its management than any similar body of its size in this country or in the world. And more still will I tell you, this great and grand city of Atlanta will have this year the paltry sum of \$8,000 to expend on all general improvement on the teachers' salaries." Inquired President Thomson.

"What right had the council committee to act upon the teachers' salaries?" inquired President Thomson.

"It did not act," was the reply, "what it did was in the nature of a suggestion satisfying the council and the board of education. I tell you, gentlemen, even with the reduction we have made there is now no money in these United States managed with greater proficiency than Atlanta. Nay, more I tell you here, this board of education spends more money in its management than any similar body of its size in this country or in the world. And more still will I tell you, this great and grand city of Atlanta will have this year the paltry sum of \$8,000 to expend on all general improvement on the teachers' salaries." Inquired President Thomson.

A Two

FOR THE WOMEN

will be pained to learn that he is confined at home, suffering from a severe fracture of the arm, received by slipping on the ice Tuesday evening. Mr. Gregory will be confined to his home for several days.

Some Reflections of a Bachelor.

From The New York Press.

Love may be blind, but he's got good ears.

A girl is known by the company she doesn't keep.

The secret of success is to know what you can say to a woman.

When the average woman gets married she quits having her face steamed.

A good girl can never understand why people say some men are wicked.

A girl never cares much for a thing she can't trim up in pink baby ribbon.

It is curious that a thing that will lose a man a woman's friendship won't lose him her love.

When a girl makes up her mind that she wants a man she begins to pretend to be interested in his work.

When a girl corners in an argument she says: "Oh, well, you know I'm right anyway."

A girl always wonders whether a man will propose to her anything like the hero does in a favorite novel.

It is generally supposed that conceit that makes a man think he has to confess his past to the woman he is to marry.

Give a man a rope to hang himself, and he never will give it to a woman, and she'll hang herself so as not to waste the rope.

After a girl has been married six months she's a good deal more likely to talk about the weather than about communion of souls.

A woman can get into a smoking car when the other street cars are crowded and look so indignant that the men who would like to smoke will get off.

When a woman gives tea and has flower pots with some maidenhair growing in it on the piano the papers say the house was beautifully decorated with ferns and potted plants.

The article a woman always cuts out of a newspaper is the one telling what colored hair a lot of dead queens had or one proving that a dinner with six courses can be cooked for fourteen people at a total cost of \$2.10.

Skirts and Sleeves.

The latest cut in skirts has comparatively no flare around the bottom, yet is fairly wide and fits very closely around the hips, with all the fullness at the back.

Paneled skirts are seen on some of the newest evening gowns, and these have as a foundation of elaborate embroidery in jeweled designs, or for the fashionable braiding in Russian style.

Brussels net or the wide-open, coarse Russian fish net, made over a changeable silk in some brilliant hue, is much in vogue for evening wear. The skirt is finished with a full ruche of the same material at the hem and another at the knee.

The simple long-mulle sleeve has developed wonderful possibilities in the hands of the skillful modiste. Finished at the wrist with a flaring, open cuff, and slashed to the elbow with a ruche of the same material, the effect is novel and charming.

Plaid velvets are much in vogue for house wear and the woman who does not own a blouse of tartan velvet does not consider her indoor wardrobe complete. These are made decidedly loose, a la Russe, and are belted with the inevitable jeweled sash.

A fancy of the moment is to wear long sleeves with the low-cut bodice, a boon to women whose arms are not their strong point. The most striking novelty is the long, transparent sleeve of net or chiffon, gathered very full in mousseline de soie, and fastened with the inevitable jeweled sash.

The very latest mode in skirts is the graceful Spanish flounce, a most becoming style to the tall, slender woman, and that brings up the question of the fashion which seems better adapted to the "daughters of the gods divinely tall" than to the petite morsels of femininity.

Among the most elegant materials for dinner gowns is the lovely tulle, which falls in graceful, clinging folds and has a sheen and luster all its own. Whole costumes are made of this effective fabric, which, when trimmed with fur, seems peculiarly appropriate for winter wear.

Home Doctoring.

For facial neuralgia this is the very best plan to secure relief: Heat a flannel stone hot and roll up in a cloth, wetting one side of it and turning about in a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint on the wet surface. Lay the face against the stone and cover the whole head up warmly with flannel. It will give relief in almost every instance. Or heat a basin of salt very hot, put it in a bag and apply to the face; there is something about the salt that seems to relieve the pain where simply the heat will not help it.

For cuts or wounds made by rusty nails there is nothing better than bandaging with cloths wet in a solution of carbolic acid—six drops of acid to a tablespoonful of water. The acid prevents the accession of germs and helps the wound to heal quickly. For slight cuts a cobweb is an excellent thing. It will stop the blood, prevent soreness and stick till the cut is well.

For keeping burns and scalds from blistering take common baking soda and make into a paste with vaseline or any unsalted grease and spread thickly upon the burn. Bandage carefully and let it remain for three or four days. If this is prepared and put on immediately there will be very little pain from the burn, and it will be found when the bandage is removed that there will be very little blistered surface to heal.

An Artistic Treat.

Large audiences of cultivated people in all our chief cities ever winter listen with delight to Stoddard's illustrated lectures describing his travels in foreign lands. Many are looking forward to an entertainment of the same character which will be given tonight, the lecture on the European cathedrals by the Rev. Dr. Rede, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedral and made the finest collection of photographs and slides or them ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

DOINGS OF LOCAL SOCIETY

Miss Annie Burns has returned to her home in Brunswick after a visit to relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Manahan have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chears in Columbus.

Mr. Frank Lake is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Theo Burr, in Griffin.

Mr. J. O. Wynn is visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Wynn, in Columbus.

The many friends of Mr. John L. Gregory

Miss Ida Calvin, a charming young woman of Augusta, the daughter of Hon. Martin V. Calvin, one of the prominent members of the legislature, is the guest of the Misses Glenn, on Currier street.

Miss Lovejoy is visiting Miss Mangham and Miss Lila Cabanis in Macon. She is a great social favorite in that city, as well as at home, and is the object of very pleasant and delightful attentions.

It is said that an Atlanta girl likes the up-to-date bicycle costume so well that she won't drink anything but knickerbocker beer.—Rome Tribune.

Dr. S. Lee has been in Columbus this week.

Miss Charlie Reeve, who has many friends here, was married on the 14th instant in Atlanta to Mr. Eugene Bain, of Tampa, Fla., in which city they will make their future home.—Calhoun Times.

Miss Minnie Hogan and Miss Blanche Hogan spent last Tuesday in Griffin.

Mrs. R. A. Drake, of Griffin, was in the city Tuesday.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Beck entertained about twenty guests at an elegant chafing dish supper. The decorations were wreaths of holly tied with crimson.

When a girl makes up her mind that she wants a man she begins to pretend to be interested in his work.

When a girl corners in an argument she says: "Oh, well, you know I'm right anyway."

A girl always wonders whether a man will propose to her anything like the hero does in a favorite novel.

It is generally supposed that conceit that makes a man think he has to confess his past to the woman he is to marry.

Give a man a rope to hang himself, and he never will give it to a woman, and she'll hang herself so as not to waste the rope.

After a girl has been married six months she's a good deal more likely to talk about the weather than about communion of souls.

A woman can get into a smoking car when the other street cars are crowded and look so indignant that the men who would like to smoke will get off.

When a woman gives tea and has flower pots with some maidenhair growing in it on the piano the papers say the house was beautifully decorated with ferns and potted plants.

The article a woman always cuts out of a newspaper is the one telling what colored hair a lot of dead queens had or one proving that a dinner with six courses can be cooked for fourteen people at a total cost of \$2.10.

Skirts and Sleeves.

The latest cut in skirts has comparatively no flare around the bottom, yet is fairly wide and fits very closely around the hips, with all the fullness at the back.

Paneled skirts are seen on some of the newest evening gowns, and these have as a foundation of elaborate embroidery in jeweled designs, or for the fashionable braiding in Russian style.

Brussels net or the wide-open, coarse Russian fish net, made over a changeable silk in some brilliant hue, is much in vogue for evening wear. The skirt is finished with a full ruche of the same material at the hem and another at the knee.

The simple long-mulle sleeve has developed wonderful possibilities in the hands of the skillful modiste. Finished at the wrist with a flaring, open cuff, and slashed to the elbow with a ruche of the same material, the effect is novel and charming.

Plaid velvets are much in vogue for house wear and the woman who does not own a blouse of tartan velvet does not consider her indoor wardrobe complete. These are made decidedly loose, a la Russe, and are belted with the inevitable jeweled sash.

A fancy of the moment is to wear long sleeves with the low-cut bodice, a boon to women whose arms are not their strong point. The most striking novelty is the long, transparent sleeve of net or chiffon, gathered very full in mousseline de soie, and fastened with the inevitable jeweled sash.

The very latest mode in skirts is the graceful Spanish flounce, a most becoming style to the tall, slender woman, and that brings up the question of the fashion which seems better adapted to the "daughters of the gods divinely tall" than to the petite morsels of femininity.

Among the most elegant materials for dinner gowns is the lovely tulle, which falls in graceful, clinging folds and has a sheen and luster all its own. Whole costumes are made of this effective fabric, which, when trimmed with fur, seems peculiarly appropriate for winter wear.

Home Doctoring.

For facial neuralgia this is the very best plan to secure relief: Heat a flannel stone hot and roll up in a cloth, wetting one side of it and turning about in a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint on the wet surface. Lay the face against the stone and cover the whole head up warmly with flannel. It will give relief in almost every instance. Or heat a basin of salt very hot, put it in a bag and apply to the face; there is something about the salt that seems to relieve the pain where simply the heat will not help it.

For cuts or wounds made by rusty nails there is nothing better than bandaging with cloths wet in a solution of carbolic acid—six drops of acid to a tablespoonful of water. The acid prevents the accession of germs and helps the wound to heal quickly. For slight cuts a cobweb is an excellent thing. It will stop the blood, prevent soreness and stick till the cut is well.

For keeping burns and scalds from blistering take common baking soda and make into a paste with vaseline or any unsalted grease and spread thickly upon the burn. Bandage carefully and let it remain for three or four days. If this is prepared and put on immediately there will be very little pain from the burn, and it will be found when the bandage is removed that there will be very little blistered surface to heal.

An Artistic Treat.

Large audiences of cultivated people in all our chief cities ever winter listen with delight to Stoddard's illustrated lectures describing his travels in foreign lands. Many are looking forward to an entertainment of the same character which will be given tonight, the lecture on the European cathedrals by the Rev. Dr. Rede, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedral and made the finest collection of photographs and slides or them ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

DOINGS OF LOCAL SOCIETY

Miss Annie Burns has returned to her home in Brunswick after a visit to relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Manahan have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chears in Columbus.

Mr. Frank Lake is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Theo Burr, in Griffin.

Mr. J. O. Wynn is visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Wynn, in Columbus.

The many friends of Mr. John L. Gregory

The bride is considered one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in Marietta, admired for her purity of character and social qualities. She is a teacher in the public city school and has filled the position with credit and competency. The groom is a young man of intelligence and fine business qualifications, upright in conduct and gentlemanly in deportment. He is the son of the late Rev. W. D. Anderson, a lawyer by profession, but is now the traveling representative of the Marietta Paper Manufacturing Company.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Grant Cottingham and Mr. Thomas Robert Patterson, at the Episcopal church, Marietta, on the evening of February 8.

Invitations are out to the marriage of Miss Lena Swatts, of Columbus, to Rev. Homer Bush, of Barnesville.

Jade Is the Fashionable Stone.

Jade is the newest ornament of fashion. The idea is said to have originated in London at the time of the late visit of the late Emperor of Russia, as well as a malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the ear's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry. Jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as malachite. We may see a revival of the latter, too, perhaps, though it does not lend itself easily to the article of jewelry.

Second Edition

3:15 P. M.

COTTON ABOUT THE SAME

Trading Is Practically at a Standstill.

IT IS A WAITING MARKET

Wheat at One Time Was 17-8c Lower Than Yesterday, but There Was a Recovery—In Stocks the Trade Continues Light.

Cotton.

Spots opened unchanged in Liverpool, middling 4d; sales 10,000 bales. The second cable quoted a decline of 1-32d; middling 3 3/4-2d; no additional sales. Arrivals opened at a decline of 1 to 1 1/2 points, second unchanged to 1 point lower. The tone was dull.

In New York the opening for futures was unchanged to 1 1/2 points higher. Opening tone quiet; sales 3,700 bales. Receipts today point to 20,000 bales, against 20,348 last year, in 1948 in 1895.

Interior stocks show a considerable falling off.

A private wire telegram says: "While there is probably a considerable short interest for March delivery, which will liquidate during the coming thirty days, there are also some shorts in some months for Liverpool account. It is thought well for March longs to transfer to other months while the difference is only moderate."

The following are receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:

	1897.	1896.
Galveston	1,857	1,896
New Orleans	4,655	9,239
Mobile	2,042	2,244
Savannah	3,780	5,383
Norfolk	928	2,272
Boston	886	881

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 29.—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand fair with prices easier; middling uplands 4d; sales 10,000 bales. American 9,400; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 2,000; American 1,500.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

Week's net receipts 4,513; gross 11,807; exports to Great Britain 5,507.

Houston, January 29.—Cotton, spot demand fair; sales 1,788 bales; shipments 1,362; sales 252; stock 3,480.

Weekly net receipts 16,588; gross 16,588; shipments 15,232; sales 1,107; stock 1,007.

Macon, January 29.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 372; shipments 1,527; sales 1; stock 1897, 7,513; 1896, 6,949.

Savannah, January 29.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 371; shipments 947; stock 1897, 8,289; 1896, 4,888.

Rome, January 29.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 371 bales; shipments 1,107; stock 1,007.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
January	132	400	600	100	8426	18923
February	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
March	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
April	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
May	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
June	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
July	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
August	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
September	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
October	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
November	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
December	257	184	100	40	9242	15242
Total	1932	1414	1331	1400		

New York Cotton Quotations.

Yesterday's Today's 2 p. m. closing, N. Y.

	1897.	1896.
January	7.02-04	7.02-04
February	7.02-04	7.02-04
March	7.04-05	7.04-05
April	7.10-12	7.11-13
May	7.17-18	7.18-20
June	7.22-23	7.24-26
July	7.27-28	7.29-31
August	7.32-33	7.34-36
September	7.37-38	7.39-41
October	7.42-43	7.44-46
November	7.47-48	7.49-51
December	7.52-53	7.54-56
January	7.57-58	7.59-61

Stocks.

New York, January 29.

By Private Wire to the Southern Exchange.

The stock market opened quiet but steady with a distinctly strong undertone.

London was a buyer of St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Atchafson and Louisville and Nashville.

There was also the same class of buying in Northern Pacific preferred, as has been so noticeable for the past three days.

The stock is extremely strong. The same rumors are current as were referred to yesterday in the gossip column from this office.

The most interesting feature was the activity and strength of the bond market.

Bond brokers report that the buying is not alone for domestic account, but that foreign houses are also fairly large buyers.

This was more pronounced today on account of the decline in the rate of discount in London. Of course, as money gets easier abroad, the demand for our good bonds will increase.

Atchafson adjustments were especially strong and were by no means easy to buy.

An attempt to cover shorts in Jersey Central resulted in a jump of 1 per cent between sales.

The only distinctly weak point in the room is Manhattan. Although the rumors that a new issue of bonds is about to be

issued, the market is still strong.

made by this company have been denied frequently, there is still a strong impression that some sort of unfavorable development is imminent. There was not much support and some of the selling looked as if it came from a good source.

Stocks opened at a fractional advance all along the line.

The leaders were Manhattan and Northern Pacific preferred, the former being weak on talk of issuing bonds. The latter at 12 o'clock had gained 1 per cent.

London is said to have bought 2,000 shares of St. Paul.

The market at 12 o'clock was dull with apparently nothing doing.

A private wire telegram says: "The appointment of Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury is considered favorable to Wall street interests, and there is some good buying this morning on this account."

New York Stock Quotations.

	1897.	1896.
January	100	100
February	100	100
March	100	100
April	100	100
May	100	100
June	100	100
July	100	100
August	100	100
September	100	100
October	100	100
November	100	100
December	100	100
January	100	100

Chicago.

The feeling in wheat continued very heavy at the opening, but some traders are not pessimistic on this decline, believing a reaction most probable.

Liverpool's decline of 1 to 1 1/2 points on wheat this morning was the first liquidation.

Private Liverpool cables quoted wheat weak at the opening, but later became steady, though still 3d lower.

Opening cables quoted spot wheat 1d lower; corn unchanged. French and English country markets dull.

San Francisco wires "105,000 bushels four as wheat sold for Australia, 100 from France here today at 1 1/2 per quarter over Liverpool quotations provided your market is not lower than yesterday."

Northwestern receipts of wheat 194 cars, against 272 last week and 311 last year.

Receipts in Chicago today: Wheat, 23 cars; corn, 220 cars; oats, 153 cars; hogs, 2,200.

A private Liverpool cable says wheat is 1/2 to 1 up since the opening.

New York reports 129 loads wheat taken for export.

Logan sold about 500,000 bushels wheat at 100 on the first of July, 1896, we had 47,000,000 wheat in the visible, and on 1st February, 1897, only 50,000,000, and five months' further the reduction will leave us pretty dry.

There is improved demand, and the situation looks more healthy.

The following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
February	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
March	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
April	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
May	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
June	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
July	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
August	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
September	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
October	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
November	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
December	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
January	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4

After Ticket Scalpers.

National Board of Trade Makes Recommendations to Congress.

Washington, January 29.—At a meeting of the National Board of Trade held here yesterday, the board unanimously petitioned congress to pass the measure now before it for the suppression of ticket scalping.

Petitions have also been received from the leading business houses of Chicago asking that congress will act favorably on the recommendations of the Interstate commerce commission by passing this bill.

Tennessee Central To Be Sold.

Nashville, Tenn., January 28.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

A decree has been entered in the circuit court at Crossville, Cumberland county, ordering the sale of the Tennessee Central railroad within sixty days, on six and twelve months time.

The road runs from Lebanon to Standing Stone. It will be purchased by St. Louis, St. Paul and Northern Pacific to Rockwood on the Cincinnati Southern.

Court Calendar.

Cases To Be Called Tomorrow in the Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, OCTOBER TERM, 1896.

First division in session, Hon. T. J. Simmons, chief justice; Hon. S. R. Atkinson and Hon. W. A. Little, associates.

MARCH TERM, 1896.

Noble's case heard this morning.

No. 4, Chat. Brewster v. Woodruff.

No. 5, S. W. Alexander & Co. et al. v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company et al. Set for February 10th.

No. 6, S. W. Scott, administrator, v. Williams.

No. 7, Albany, Norris et al. v. Coley.

No. 8, Goode, Baughn, next friend, v. State.

No. 9, Augusta, Augusta and Sumnerville Railroad Company v. city council of Augusta et al. Passed.

No. 10, Augusta, South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company v. city council of Augusta et al. Passed.

The United States court is still on the case of Roberts against the Southern railway.

CITY COURT OF ATLANTA.

Hon. H. M. Reid, judge presiding.

February term, 1897.

Jacob's Pharmacy v. Jonathan Norcross. \$500 awarded to plaintiff.

425. Littlejohn v. Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway.

500. Hanlon v. Hanlon.

BACON PLEADS FOR PEACE

Tells the Senate That Arbitration Should be General.

SHE GETS A PENSION AT 102

International Conference Bill Bobs Up

Again and Vilas Says That Bimetallism Is an Irresistible Dream.

House Considers a Railroad Bill.

Washington, January 29.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Many bills, with many objects in view, came before the senate today.

For the most part the time was given to argument, and little of importance occurred.

Vilas Makes a Good Speech.

Mr. Chandler called up the international conference bill. Mr. Vilas opened the discussion with a straight good argument against the conference, declaring bimetallism as an irresistible dream.

He said the bill was an acknowledgment of the truth of the contentions of supporters of Mr. Bryan that the existing gold standard is wrong.

Mr. Stewart answered with a silver speech.

Mr. Pettigrew followed in a strong silver speech, but declared he would have no hand in such a humiliating spectacle as attempting another international conference, which could not possibly bring any good results.

Allen and Carter followed Pettigrew.

Cannon declared his willingness to vote for the bill without his amendment, but repudiated the idea that the majority must be allowed to have its own way in all matters.

We ought not to be restricted in our right to make it mandatory upon the president to call this conference. This provision ought to be adopted.

Mr. Bacon followed, advocating his amendment introduced yesterday. He said he preferred the amendment of the gentleman from Utah, making the calling of an international conference mandatory upon the president, but his amendment was more practical.

Unanimous consent has been given to have a vote taken on the monetary conference bill at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

To Get a Pension at 102.

The senate bill granting a pension of \$8 a month to Mrs. Martha Frank of Georgia, the widow of a soldier in the Indian war of 1818, and now 102½ years old, was passed.

Mr. Bacon introduced a joint resolution declaring that the United States deprecates war and desires the maintenance of peace and friendship with the world, and inviting all civilized nations to make corresponding and reciprocal declarations.

The senate, by a vote of 40 to 12, agreed to the motion by Mr. Hale that adjournment today shall be till Monday next.

Corporation To Purchase Stock.

Mr. Powers, of Vermont, called up a report of conferees on the bill constituting a new corporation of purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, and explained the provisions of the agreement.

Boatner Retains His Seat.

Washington, January 29.—House committee on elections No. 3 today decided the contest case of Benoit against Boatner, from the fifth Louisiana district, in favor of Boatner, democrat, sitting member.

PETITION FROM ENGLAND.

British Arbitration Society Sends One to Senator Sherman.

Washington, January 29.—Senator Sherman, chairman of committee on foreign relations, has received a petition from the British Arbitration Society of London, which that organization asks him to lay before the senate.

The petition is similar to many that have been received from American societies and urges ratification of proposed general treaty of arbitration as the first step between the two greatest nations of the earth toward universal peace. Unfortunately for the British association, it was ignorant of the propositions of the United States constitution when it addressed its petition to either congress or any individual member thereof. The receipt of petition or memorial by congress from aliens is prohibited unless same comes through the state department. Senator Sherman cannot, therefore, present this petition to senate.

He will lay it before the committee at a special meeting tomorrow, where it will, Sherman says, receive all due consideration. He declines to make its text public or discuss the petition in general terms even.

Klugh Succeeds Earle.

Columbia, S. C., January 29.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The two houses of the legislature met today at 11 o'clock in joint session to elect a successor to Judge Earle, who a few days ago was elected United States senator.

There were three candidates, Messrs. Ansel, Klugh, and Breazeale. On the first ballot Ansel led with Klugh second.

On the second ballot Breazeale's supporters went to Klugh, electing him over Ansel by a vote of 79 to 58.

J. C. Klugh has for several years been master of Abbeville county and a conservative reformer.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Friday, January 29, 1897.

Toggs et al. v. Hamilton et al. Argued.

B. F. Brewster v. H. A. Woodruff. Argued.

J. B. Scott, administrator, v. J. R. Williams. Briefs submitted.

J. T. Norris et al. v. Beuben Coley. Passed for written argument.

W. W. Baughn, next friend, v. The State. Argued.

Advised of education of Cartwright v. J. M. Purse, next friend. Set for argument on February 29.

Adjourned to Monday next.

NEW QUARTERS AFTER TOMORROW

Seaboard Officials Will Move Into New Depot Offices.

ROOMS ARE READY FOR THEM

Through Service from Atlanta to Albany—A New Agent at Augusta.

Commissioner Haines Is Coming Home—Railroad Items Picked Up Today.

Tomorrow will be moving day with the local officials of the Seaboard Air-Line.

Their new offices at the freight station, which have just been completed, have been placed in readiness for the coming, and arrangements have been perfected to move tomorrow.

The clerks will do little of their routine work, but will be engaged during a greater part of the day packing up the books and accounts of the different offices so that they can be taken to the new location.

In due time Superintendent Berkeley will be located in the two offices near the railroad tracks, and Division Freight Agent Chatham will be in the two offices next to the street, while the agent of the company will occupy the offices between.

All the offices have been elegantly fitted up and the Seaboard officials will be at home to all their friends after Monday morning.

Attorneys' Share.

Colonel W. A. Henderson, of Washington, D. C., attorney for the Southern Railway, J. H. Bailey, of New York, attorney for the Georgia Railway, R. L. Lawton and Alex. W. Smith, together with one or two other railroad attorneys, held a conference here yesterday afternoon regarding the railroad rates, which have been placed on certain commodities by the railroad commission of Georgia.

The attorneys were in session only a short while and did not make much public of the result of the conference.

Judge Baxter returned to Nashville last night and Colonel Henderson left at noon today for Washington.

Atlanta to Albany.

The Southern railway has announced that beginning Sunday it will inaugurate a through train service between Atlanta and Albany, via Columbus. The plans which will make the through run are Nos. 27 and 28, connecting with trains Nos. 5 and 6. This will prove a valuable improvement and will be welcomed by the patrons of the line between the points named.

Colonel Haines Coming Home.

Colonel H. S. Haines, commissioner of the Southern States Freight Association, will reach Atlanta next week from a delightful trip through Florida.

On the return trip he will stop in Savannah to witness the marriage ceremony between his son, Arthur S. Haines, of this city, and Miss Cunningham, of Savannah, which occurs in that city next Wednesday.

Agent at Augusta.

W. J. Townsend, of Columbia, S. C., has been appointed agent of the Southern railway at Augusta, to succeed Charles O. McLoughlin, resigned.

The appointment will become effective on February 1st. Mr. Townsend is thoroughly familiar with railroad matters and will make an excellent official.

Notes of the Rail.

W. L. McGill, secretary of the Southern States Freight Association, will return this afternoon from a business trip to New York.

The Washington vestibule of the Southern railway is three hours late today and will not reach Atlanta until 7 o'clock tonight. Passenger train No. 10, from Chattanooga, was two hours and a half late this afternoon.

Stormy Session in Montgomery.

Sharpen Your Wits Today and Get Ready for a Wrestle With the Baby's Conundrums Tomorrow.

THOMSON PULLS OUT

He Sends in His Resignation as a
Member of the Board of
Education.

THE MAYOR MADE A THREAT

This Was the Main Cause Which In-
duced the Colonel To Take the
Step He Did.

NO ONE MAN SHOULD DICTATE

The Law for the Management of the
Board Reviewed—The Mayor and
Council Had No Right To Interfere
About the Salary of Teachers—The
Colonel Was Not "Piqued."

Colonel W. S. Thomson this morning
filed his resignation as president of the
board of education.

This action was the outgrowth of the
rupture in the meeting of the board yester-
day.

Colonel Thomson's resignation read as
follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., January 29, 1897.—To the
Mayor and General Council, Gentlemen:
I hereby tender my resignation as a mem-
ber of the board of education to take ef-
fect on the 1st of February, and request
an acceptance. Respectfully,
"W. S. THOMSON."

Colonel Thomson's Statement.

Colonel Thomson was seen by a repre-
sentative of The Evening Constitution, said:
"I do not like to speak about the matter
until my resignation is acted upon, but
since it is to be public, I will make this
statement:

"At the meeting of the board of educa-
tion yesterday Mayor Collier said that he
would not sign checks for teachers' salar-
ies if the board did not reduce them now
and as the finance committee of the council
contemplated. In 1887 there was an act
passed which gave the board the exclusive
right to manage all the affairs of the
school.

"In April, 1879, an ordinance was adopted
and never repealed which gives the board
ample power to conduct the schools, in
every respect. It authorizes the board to
employ teachers and to fix salaries. Now,
there is a rule adopted by the board, which
prohibits any change in salaries without the
matter first going to the committee on salar-
ies and it is then to be adopted by the
board by a two-thirds majority.

"Under authority conferred by the said
ordinance the board of education over
twenty years ago adopted rules providing
for the appointment of ten committees an-
nually. One of these committees is the one
on salaries, and it has charge of all ques-
tions concerning salaries and supplies. To
this committee all such matters must first
be referred before they can be acted upon."

Mayor Collier Forced It.

"The object of my communication yester-
day was simply to have the ordinances and
rules complied with; hence my ruling
declaring Captain Lowry's motion to re-
duce salaries out of order. The mayor of
Atlanta, whose duty it is to aid in enforce-
ing the ordinances, appealed from my rul-
ing and caused a violation of the law by a
threat that if his wishes were not complied
with he would refuse to sign checks for
salaries. I regard the action of the board
as a violation of the city ordinances, which
I was sworn to uphold, and I am unwilling
to disregard the law or be a party to ignor-
ing it. It was because of the manner in
which the mayor enforced a compliance
with his will and wish that I resign.

"I was perfectly satisfied with the ap-
propriation, although it was not for so
large an amount as I wished for the
schools. But I did not and do not feel that
one man, though he be mayor of the city,
has the right to dictate to the board by a
threat which he had the power to carry
out. I and other members of the board
feel as much interest in the city's welfare
as he, and we are as anxious to have an
economical administration of the city af-
fairs.

Not a Mere Machine.

"My resignation is not the result of petu-
lance or pique at a defeat of my sug-
gestions or recommendations. Had the mo-
tion to reduce salaries 9 per cent been re-
ferred to the committee on salaries and my
views had not met with the approval of
that committee I should have submitted
with as much grace as any one, but I do
not feel like being made a mere machine
to be run by the mayor as he may dictate.
If he can dictate what salaries shall be
paid and how they shall be paid without
regard to the ordinances of the city and
the rules of the board, by threat, he can
also dictate, in the same way, what officers
and teachers shall be elected, what sup-
plies shall be bought, what repairs made,
what grievances entertained, and in short
every act of the board.

"His remarks to the board strongly im-
plied, if they did not expressly charge,
that the board could not be trusted and
that the promises of the members could
not be relied on; that they must be irrev-
ocably bound to comply with his views as
to the proper management of the approp-
riation by immediate action even though
it should be violative of the very laws
they had sworn to maintain."

Colonel Thomson's Services.
Colonel Thomson was first elected a mem-
ber of the board of education in December,
1887. He was elected president in Decem-
ber, 1888, and re-elected in December, 1893.
His term as a member of the board ex-
pires in 1898.

Since being a member of the board Col-
onel Thomson has done some most valuable

(Continued on Eighth Page)

THE CHARITY THAT COVERS A MULTITUDE OF SINS



Provisions for the Starving.

Succor to the Fallen.

Cheer for the Youngsters.

And Something for Everybody.

MRS. PORTER SOLE HEIR

She Is the Deceased Banker's Execu-
trix, With Full Power To Dis-
pose of the Property.

HIS WEALTH LEFT TO HER

The Lost Will Was Found Last Night
and Will Be Filed Tomorrow
or Monday.

MRS. PORTER ALONE NAMED

The Affairs of the Dead Banker Are
Badly Mixed—His Will Found in a
Batch of Papers in His Own Hand.
Document Is Short, and It Recog-
nizes No Person Except Mrs. Fan-
nie Lowry Porter.

Mrs. Fannie Lowry Porter, the wife
of Mr. J. H. Porter, the deceased
banker, is named as the sole heir
of his estate.

To her goes all of the estate, stocks,
bonds and other properties of Mr.
Porter.

Mrs. Porter is made the executrix
with all power to dispose of or to
manage the estate as she sees fit.

She alone is named in the will.
This is the substance of the will of
the late financier and prominent citi-
zen. Yesterday it was reported that
the will was lost. Last night it was
found in a batch of Mr. Porter's
papers.

The will was written on a sheet of legal
cap paper, in Mr. Porter's own hand,
and without the assistance of an attorney. It
is very brief, simply stating that Mrs.
Porter, his wife, is to be his sole heir.

The will was found in a batch of papers
that the family had looked through several
times. It was by taking each paper sepa-
rately and looking at its contents that the
will was found.

As to the value of Mr. Porter's estate it
is impossible to even make an accurate
estimate. His nearest relatives have no
idea what is the value of his many invest-
ments.

Had Much Real Estate.
Mr. Porter owned property throughout
Georgia. In DeKalb county he had many
acres of land some in woods and the other
in farm land.

In Atlanta he had many valuable pieces
of property—several buildings in the very
heart of the city.

In Florida Mr. Porter had several thou-
sand dollars invested. He owned phos-
phate lands, as well as several acres in
the fruit growing section.

These lands in Florida are recognized as
good investments. As to what they are
valued at or how many acres the deceased
banker owned in the Land of Flowers is
not known.

Mr. Porter's investments extended
throughout the lower section of Georgia.
It is known that he owned lands near the
Florida line, but no one is at present in a
position to know to what extent.

Mr. Porter dealt in stocks and bonds
and much of his wealth was accumulated
through this channel. His prominent
standing in the financial world was of great
advantage in his stock dealings. He was
recognized as one of the most discreet
financiers in Atlanta.

Affairs Are Badly Mixed.
Mr. Porter's affairs are at present in a
very complicated state. His death was
sudden and unexpected. His affairs are
very much mixed up and it will be months
before the wealth of Mr. Porter can be
estimated.

The beautiful residence on Peachtree
street is the property of Mrs. Porter. This
is one of the prettiest homes in Atlanta
and is worth a handsome sum.

The will of Mr. Porter will be filed in the
ordinary's office probably on Monday morn-
ing.

Berrien County Teachers.
State School Commissioner Glenn left
this morning for Nashville to attend a
meeting of the teachers of Berrien county,
which will be held at that place. He will
be absent several days in that section of
the state, where the people seem to be
thoroughly aroused to the importance of
improving the school system.

HIS DEATH SUSPICIOUS

C. T. Stewart, Heavily Insured, Dies
in Convulsions After Taking
a Capsule.

DID HIS DOCTOR CHANGE IT?

Was a Clerk and the Insurance Pol-
icies Were in Favor of His
Employer.

POST-MORTEM MAY SHOW MUCH

Scoba, in East Mississippi, Aroused
by the Suspicious Circumstances Sur-
rounding a Death That Recently
Occurred There—He Died Believing
He Was Poisoned and the Insurance
Companies Will Take a Hand in in-
vestigating.

Meridian, Miss., January 29.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

The investigation into the death of C. T.
Stewart, which occurred last Friday in
Scoba, a little town thirty miles north of
this place, has developed many circum-
stances that give rise to the suspicion that
he was murdered by his physician.

On last Friday evening C. T. Stewart, an
employee of Guy Jack, the most prominent
merchant of the little hamlet of Scoba, and
at one time the wealthiest man in
Kemper county, complained of feeling a
little ill.

He went to his physician, Dr. Lipscomb,
and, explaining his symptoms, asked to be
furnished with some medicine for the ail-
ment. The physician gave him a prescrip-
tion, which was filled at the local drug
store.

The man was given a box of capsules.
These he carried to his physician for ex-
amination and by that gentleman was given
instructions to swallow a capsule before
retiring that night. On the way home
Stewart examined the box and found only
one capsule therein.

He expressed surprise at the disappear-
ance of the others to his father, who was
riding with him.

It seems that he suspected something
wrong, but he went to his home and be-
fore retiring swallowed one of the cap-
sules as directed.

In a few moments he was seized with
convulsions, in which a member of his
family, entering the room a little later, dis-
covered him. He revived slightly and ex-
claimed: "My God! they have poisoned
me!" He went into convulsions again and
death ensued almost immediately.

In less than twenty minutes after swal-
lowing the capsule he was cold in death.

A coroner's jury summoned to inquire
into the cause of the death of Stewart, af-
ter a short deliberation, returned a verdict
to the effect that the deceased came to his
death by swallowing a capsule furnished
him by Dr. Lipscomb.

The relatives of the dead man have been
investigating matters, and facts have been
brought to light that will warrant a further
investigation of the mystery surrounding
the death of Stewart.

The fact was developed that the man's
life was heavily insured, several policies of
insurance being carried by as many differ-
ent companies as follows: Ten thousand
dollars in the Mutual Reserve Life, of New
York; \$10,000 in the Mutual Benefit, of New-
ark, N. J., and \$1,000 in the New York Life,
of New York.

All of these policies, it is learned, are
made payable to the heirs of the insured,
but had been assigned to Guy Jack.

The friends and relatives of Stewart, ad-
ded by the insurance companies, intend to
make a full and thorough investigation of
the affair.

The citizens of Scoba are very much
excited over the sensational affair, and
your correspondent was informed today
that they had raised \$100 and telegraphed
the State chemist at Starkville to come and
examine the stomach of the man Stewart
and ascertain the cause of his sudden
death. His body will be exhumed on to-
morrow, probably, and will be examined.

Stewart was a white man and leaves a
wife and child.

Mr. Myers Returns.
Mr. Frank Myers, the popular clerk of
the city court, is again at his desk after
an absence of several days attending the
funeral of his brother.

CLEVELAND FOND OF GAGE

McKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY SUITS GROVER.

Offered the Place to the Chicago Man
Himself, but It Was Declined.
Republicans Do Not Like
the Indorsement.

Washington, January 29.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

If President-elect McKinley can take any
comfort in the fact, he can rest assured
that his appointment of Lyman Gage to
the treasury department meets with the
hearty approval of Cleveland. The presi-
dent said as much today.

He said, also, that he had himself ten-
dered the appointment to Gage, who had
supported him, and he felt sure that Gage's
control of the treasury department would
mean the continuation of the policy of the
treasury under Carlisle.

The republicans here do not like this sort

of indorsement, but so many of them have
been saying the same thing in their oppo-
sition to Gage that they are estopped from
the hearty approval they would like to
give the appointment.

GAGE IS SATISFIED.

Chicago, January 29.—Lyman J. Gage ar-
rived in the city this morning from Canton,
where he was yesterday offered and ac-
cepted secretaryship of the treasury.

Gage was met at the depot by a number
of friends, who were profuse in their con-
gratulations.

The next secretary of the treasury was
not inclined to talk, but he acknowledged
that the question of his becoming a mem-
ber of McKinley's cabinet had been settled
to his satisfaction.

PRESIDENT GOES TO NEW YORK.

He Will Attend the Dinner of the
Academy of Medicine.

Washington, January 29.—President Cleve-
land, accompanied by Secretary Lamont,
left Washington on the 11 a. m. Pennsylvan-
ia train for New York.

He will attend the annual dinner of the
New York Academy of Medicine at Car-
negie hall this evening.

The president will be the guest of Dr.
Bryant during his stay in New York, and
return to Washington tomorrow.

JUDGE FEARN SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Distinguished Alabamian Afflicted
with Pneumonia at His Official
Post, Cairo, Egypt.

Washington, January 29.—The state de-
partment has received cable advices of the
critical illness from double pneumonia of
Hon. Walker Fearn, of Alabama, United
States "judge of the first instance" in the
international tribunal at Cairo, Egypt.

At Judge Fearn's advanced age it is fear-
ed he cannot rally from the attack.

Fearn was minister to Greece under
Cleveland's first administration.

During the war he, with the late Justice
Lamar, succeeded Mason and Silldell as rep-
resentatives of the confederacy in Europe.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Fanatical Religious Element Starts It,
but the Merchants Are Believed
To Be Behind It.

New York, January 29.—The Herald's
special cable from Buenos Ayres says that
the rebellion which has broken out among
the fanatical religious element of the state
of Bahia, Brazil, is of a serious character.

A correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs
that the government fears that the mon-
archists are behind the revolt.

FEARFUL FIGHT AT A BALL.

Two Men Stabbed and Another, Who
Fired a Number of Shots, Escapes
Across a River on Ice.

Huntington, W. Va., January 29.—Wilbur
McCann was shot in the abdomen and
Harry Vaughn was stabbed twice at a
dance at the home of John Carroll on Loss
creek Wednesday night. Carroll was also
stabbed in the neck. An effort was being
made to eject McCann from the dancing
hall and this led to a general fight.

Vaughn is in a critical condition, but Mc-
Cann will probably recover.

Groed Haley, who fired several shots in
the ballroom, escaped across Sandy river
into Kentucky on floating ice while being
pursued by an officer.

INSURGENTS CLOSING IN ON HAVANA CITY

The Smoke of Battle Can Now Be Seen from the City
Housetops—At Managua the Rebels Defeat the
Spanish Troops With a Loss of Eighty-Nine
Killed and Fifty-Four Wounded.

New York, January 29.—A dispatch to
The Sun from Havana says:

Around Havana the insurgents are fight-
ing bravely, in spite of all the reports of
the pacification. Near Managua a serious
engagement took place Wednesday be-
tween the forces of the Spanish major,
Dario Diaz, and those of the Cuban lead-
er, Delgado. The Spanish defeat was com-
plete. Major Diaz returned to the Havana
suburb of Jesus del Monte with only half
of the guns that had been in the hands
of his troops and without any ammunition.

Delgado captured in the fight a great
quantity of guns and ammunition. Diaz
himself was wounded and also Captain
Jose Talaveras, Lieutenant Joseph Talver-
non, Jr., and David Menendez, chief of
the guerrilla band. Eighty-nine privates
were killed and their bodies left on the
field. The wounded numbered fifty-four.

In the official report a victory is not
claimed, but the Spanish troops are praised
as having stood bravely against superior
forces, and it is alleged that the Cuban
leader, Delgado, was wounded.

To judge of the importance of this en-
gagement at the very time when Weyler
asserts that he has freed the province of
rebels, it is enough to say that Managua
is within sight of the capital, and that
from houses on the outskirts of La Vitoria
the smoke of the fight could be seen.

NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL.

It Is Rumored That Weyler Will Here-
after Be Only Commander-in-
Chief of Spanish Troops.

Madrid, January 29.—Report is in cir-
culation that General Avila, minister of
war, is to be appointed governor general of
Cuba, and that General Weyler, present
governor general, is to be retained as com-
mander in chief of the troops.

It is also stated that it has been decided
to make some changes in the ministry, by
which Senor Castellanos, minister of colonies,
and Senor Cos-Gayon, minister of the
interior, will retire, and be replaced respec-
tively by Senors Sanlos and Robledo.

FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

The Philippine Islanders Are Keeping
Spain's Troops Busy.

New York, January 29.—A special cable
dispatch to The Herald from Manila says
the attack on the province of Cavite will
begin very soon.

The rebels are very active and skirmishes
occur daily.

There has been an outbreak at La Paz,
in the Turic province. The Spanish resi-
dent there is missing.

Eight civil guards stationed there are
also missing; probably they have joined the
rebels.

BAD DAY IN SAVANNAH.

ONE MURDER AND ANOTHER AT-
TEMPTED.

One Negro Fatally Stabbed Another.
Two Greek Peddlers Have a Row
and One of Them Will Prob-
ably Die as a Result.

Savannah, Ga., January 29.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

One murder and the likelihood of another
is the criminal record for today.

Last night Henry Casin and Arthur
Brown, two fifteen-year-old negro boys,
got into a row.

Casin stabbed Brown in the right shoul-
der, severing the artery and penetrating
the lung, causing his death at 5 o'clock
this morning.

There were no eye witnesses to the trag-
edy.

Casin claims that Brown pretended that
he was drunk and cursed and attacked him
and attempted to shoot him, when he
dealt a fatal blow.

Dementia Conconles and Speirs Han-
gecos, two Greek fruit vendors, who have
been enemies for several years, met on
Barnard street at 12 o'clock today.

Conconles called Hangecos a mule and
Hangecos called Conconles a mule, and
then they got to fighting. Hangecos pulled
a knife and stabbed Conconles three pen-
etrating blows with knife. Each wound is
serious and doctors apprehend will result
fatally.

Hangecos escaped, but the officers are hot
after him.

Four tramps from Jacksonville were ar-
rested for vagrancy on the outskirts of
the city this morning. One of them had
two handsome diamonds in a ring and
stud, and also a fine watch.

They are supposed to have been con-
nected with the big diamond robberies
which have been going on in Jacksonville.

May Corn Touches Bottom.

St. Louis, January 29.—The lowest price
on record for May corn in this city was
touched yesterday when it sold to 21 3/4
cents. It is thought the bottom has been
reached.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

CLOTHES CAUGHT FIRE WHILE
SHE SLEPT.

Set the Woods on Fire About Her
House and Her Screams Could
Be Heard Fully Half a
Mile Away.

Macon, Ga., January 29.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Lizzie Amason, a negro woman residing
at Echecoonne, twelve miles from Macon,
was burned to death last night at 8:30
o'clock.

The woman was sitting before a fire nod-
ding when her clothing caught. When she
awoke she was enveloped in flames, and
ran screaming from the house.

No assistance came and in her madness
from pain she ran into the woods, setting
the woods on fire.

After running for fully a half mile the
woman fell, almost burned to a crisp. When
found, she was dead.

Parties coming into Macon after a cor-
fin this morning say that the woman's
sufferings must have been great, as her
screams could be heard for half a mile.

RESPIRATION AND EXPANSION.

The United States court was occupied
this morning by the case of Roberts against
the Southern Railway Company.

The testimony was all given by ex-perts
and only once did anything occur to relieve
the monotony of the session. One of the phy-
sicians was testifying about respiration
and expansion and contraction of the chest.

Several of the court officials were put on
the stand with the physician and had their
 chests tested. This caused some little fun
in the court and it was gladly welcomed
by those who were present. It is thought
that the case will not be concluded before
Monday.

WON'T REPAIR THE DESK.

The board of education during its ses-
sion yesterday afternoon ratified the
suspension of Tom Moore from Ira street
school.

Young Moore is charged with cutting his
name upon his desk, and though he de-
nies it, Miss Mitchell, his teacher, says she
is sure that Tom committed the offense.

Mr. W. F. Moore, father of the boy, says
he does not believe his son guilty and re-
fuses to repair the damages. Moore's
suspension will stand until the desk has
been repaired.

EXTRA

5:00 P. M.

CONFERENCE BILL PASSES

After a Day of Debate on All
Amendments, the Famous
Monetary Measure Goes
Safely Through the Upper
Body. How the Vote Stood.

Washington, January 29.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The international monetary conference
bill has at last come to a vote.

The senate this morning gave its unani-
mous consent to a vote being taken this
afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The arguments were made by Senators
Vilas, Pettigrew, Stewart and others.

Vilas made the last set speech. It was
earnest and thorough and was the last at-
tempt of the strong gold men to hold their
own.

Allen responded and the debate then be-
came general.

The bill is to provide for the immediate
establishment of an international monetary
conference.

The republicans, as a rule, supported it.
Many of the silver men, as one of them de-
clared, would not stand in the way of any
honest effort toward the free coinage of
silver.

The silver men believe, however, that
such a conference would be of little value
in furthering the cause of free silver.

3:30 p. m.—The time of debate has been
extended to 5 o'clock. Jones of Arkansas,
Hoar, Gallinger, Peffer, Blanchard, White
and Allison have spoken for

Governor Atkinson Appointed Delegates to Road Convention.

WILL MEET AT ORLANDO, FLA

Four from the State at Large and One
from Every Congressional District,
Who Will Go at Their Own-Expense,
as There Is No Provision for Re-
imbursement.

This morning Governor Atkinson recommended the following gentlemen from Georgia as delegates to the good roads convention that meets at Orlando, Fla., February 23:

From the state at large—Hons. T. F. McFarland, of Walker; C. M. Strahan, of Clarke; J. F. Johnson, of Lee; B. J. Simmans, of Clinch.

First District—Hon. G. M. Rysal, of Chatham.

Second District—Hon. R. F. Crittenden, of Randolph.

Third District—Hon. Mark I. Everett, of Stewart.

Fourth District—Hon. B. H. Williams, of Harris.

Fifth District—Hon. B. S. Walker, of Walton.

Sixth District—Hon. A. Lemons, of Henry.

Seventh District—Hon. Felix Corput, of Floyd.

Eighth District—Hon. W. J. McMichael, of Jasper.

Ninth District—Hon. E. W. Watkins, of Gilmer.
Tenth District—Hon. M. V. Calvin, of Richmond.
Eleventh District—Hon. E. E. Brobst, of Glynn.

As there has been no provision made for the expenses of the delegates, those who attend will have to pay their way. The congress is an important one and the appointees are all men who are interested in road improvements.

JUDGE WOOTEN HURT.

**An Albany Lawyer Breaks His Arm
While in Atlanta Attending
Court.**

The case of Norris against Foley that should have come up for a hearing in the supreme court today, from the southwestern circuit, went over because of the painful accident of Justice E. A. Tamm, of Albany, was the victim yesterday.

He was walking along the sidewalk near the capitol when he slipped on the ice and fell, breaking his arm. For this reason the case was passed this morning and will lie over until he is able to appear. Colonel Wooten's friends will be glad to learn that he is not of a particularly nervous or nervous nature and that he will soon be able to look after his business as usual. The

case will be submitted on written argument. The case of Tuggle against Hamilton, from the Tallapoosa circuit, was disposed of by the submitting of briefs. The case of Brewster against Woolridge was disposed of and then the court took up the case of Tuggle, next friend, which will consume the

and will go over this tomorrow.

There Are Others.

From The Boston Courier.

Mrs. Meeks—Of course I am worried. As a dutiful wife I can't help feeling so, for I am sure that my husband is keeping something from me, and I shan't be content unless I know what it is."

Mrs. Freak—My husband is keeping something from me, too, and I am worried because I know I had it.

Mrs. Meeks—Indeed! What is it?

Mrs. Freak—It's money.

Theatrical Show.

From The Up-to-Date.

The Reporter—Was your last piece a success?

The Playwright—No; some idiot set the show on fire.

Nearly as Good.

From The Up-to-Date.

The Cheerful Person—Did you see the Christmas pantomime?

The Ogre—No; but I saw Jones talking to

Coming His Way Now.

from The Chicago Record.
"Before we married George used to be
ways kissing me."
"Well?"
"And now—he just lets me kiss him."

The ermine, which furnishes the fur for-
erly used on the robes of judges and
which gave a name to their calling, is an

Only One

Only One Standard

You and we may differ as to money standards and out of our very differences good may come. But we won't differ as

SCOTT'S EMULSION has won and held its way for nearly 25 years in the world of medicine until to-day it is almost as much the standard in all cases of lung trouble, and every condition of wasting.

whether in child or adult as quinine is in malarial fevers. Differ on the money question if you will, but when it comes to a question of health, perhaps of life and death, get the standard.

Your druggist sells Scott's Emulsion.
Two sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.00
SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them BY THE WEEK. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$5.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.
ATLANTA, GA., January 29, 1897.

Notice.

We have been notified that one T. I. Johnson, at Cedar town, Ga., has been getting subscribers and collecting for The Evening Constitution. He is no agent of ours and the public is warned against paying money to him.

Come South.

There are hundreds of thousands of good people in the frozen regions of the north and west who feel that they made a great mistake in ever settling there.

Those who were born there blame their ancestors for locating in such an unpleasant country.

It is time for these sufferers to consider the inducements held out by the south. If they do not like to come alone to a strange section, let them organize colonies.

But there is no reason why they should not come singly. There is not a locality in the south where the right class of settlers would not receive a hearty welcome.

Sectional prejudice is a thing of the past, and a man from Maine or Nebraska feels as much at home in Georgia as anywhere else. The south is the El Dorado of the future. She has the natural resources and the advantages, and her opportunity is at hand.

The first decade or two of the twentieth century will witness a great business and industrial awakening here. Direct trade with Europe is coming; our ports will swarm with ships; our producers and tollers will be busy; our cities and towns will build up, and farming lands will be in demand.

Now is the time for immigrants to come. Why stay in a land where all the forces of nature seem to be against you?

In the past southern countries have been the centers of the highest civilization and the greatest prosperity, and history will repeat itself.

Come south, young man!

Dana Then and Now.

Editor Dana, of The New York Sun, has been ridiculing a western legislator who favors small pensions for workmen after they reach the age of sixty-five.

The great editor thinks that if the workman cannot save enough money to support him in his old age he deserves to suffer.

In his young days he held very different views of life. When he was a youngster of twenty-three he joined the famous Brook Farm community, which was composed of some of the brightest men and women in New England.

At that time Mr. Dana believed that the world owed every man a living. Moreover, he believed that no man had a right to accumulate and hold a big fortune in money or other property.

The good people of Brook Farm proposed to enjoy the fruits of their work in common. Everything belonged to everybody, and no member of the community was allowed to make a profit for himself out of his labor.

If a man was old, sick or disabled, he had the same right as the others had to good food, clothing and shelter.

It was a community of bright dreamers, but in the course of time it disbanded, and its members went out into the world.

The majority soon gave up their pretty theories, and some of them have been very successful money-grubbers.

Editor Dana himself is very practical and business-like. He now believes that every man ought to work his own way in life.

The Model Evening Paper.

It should be light and bright and always good-humored.

It should be of convenient size, with its contents well condensed and properly arranged.

It should have an attractive typographical appearance.

It should give all the important news, and give it first.

It should be so entertaining that it will be a welcome visitor at every fireside.

It should be the very opposite in size, make-up, appearance and character of the dull, amateurish sheets which are regarded as evening nuisances.

What Every Town Needs.

Atlanta is to be congratulated upon the interest her people take in first-class lectures.

Ordinary amusements, like theaters, dances and minstrel shows, will take care of themselves and make their way, but the lecture platform always needs encouragement in busy and comparatively new communities.

Lectures are intellectual entertainments. They appeal to the literary side of our nature. People in the smaller cities and towns have no opportunity to see and hear many of the most distinguished men of their time unless they see them on the lecture platform.

Atlanta is now able to maintain an excellent lecture association, but many other towns in Georgia are not ready for it. The way to prepare to support a course of lectures is to organize a literary society. The lecture people in a town always take

part in its exercises and outsiders like to attend the meetings.

In this way the literary spirit may be fostered in a small town, and among the results is a demand for more books and newspapers, and a desire to hear famous lecturers whose names are well known in the world of literature and art.

The literary societies generally make the arrangements for the first lectures. They engage home and foreign talent and thus become valuable factors of education and enlightenment.

Every town should have its literary society, debating club or lyceum.

These things pay. With the intellectual progress of a community will come better citizens, more business and better material improvements.

Try the experiment!

It Will Soon Be Over.

Never mind the weather! In this favored section a blizzard is only a passing breeze.

A cold spell in Georgia is a matter of only a few days. It kills the germs of disease and paves the way for a pleasant summer.

After the present cold wave passes it is probable that the remainder of the winter will be comparatively mild. February is nearly always pleasant, and March is not generally a very rough month with us.

Then comes April, and its first week is often warm enough for summer costumes. We can afford to be patient. In about eight weeks from now the youngsters will be talking about picnics.

Atlanta will take a long step forward when she gets the Alabama street extension.

It is not every evening paper that can boast of Cain on one page and Able on every page. The spelling may be a little off, but the idea gets there.

The only living ex-president of the United States will soon have company. Speed the day!

The Literary Side

of Our Lawyers.

A very sensible lawyer told me one day that he found it difficult to entertain a jury with a long speech.

"The fact is," he said, "outside of the law and the evidence I have nothing to talk about. I lack illustrations, and I don't know where to find them. Now, the other day, I heard a lawyer in a speech compare a certain man to Mr. Gradgrind. Everybody laughed, and seemed to understand it, but I did not know what he meant."

I told my friend that Gradgrind was the man of facts, the narrow-minded old bore so happily described by Dickens in his novel, "Hard Times."

"That settles it," replied the lawyer, "I never read novels."

Lord Chancellor Thurlow was not a reader of fiction until late in life. Then, he got into the habit of reading novels, and expressed great regret that he had not commenced on them forty years before.

Samuel G. Warren, a great English lawyer, wrote that famous novel, "Ten Thousand a Year."

In America our lawyers generally cultivate the literary side of life.

Rufus Choate, in the east, and Emory Storrs, in the west, were famous for their best literature of every age and nation.

Choate delighted the bar and the court-room audiences, and was always in demand on the lecture platform, while Storrs was a star attraction in every city and town.

These men knew something besides law. They handled facts, but they were in sympathy with the creative geniuses whose fancies have shaped the literature of the world.

If they had belonged to the Gradgrind class they would have remained in obscurity.

Southern lawyers, as a rule, are lovers of good literature.

Sargent S. Prentiss stored his retentive memory with thousands of the brightest gems in song and story.

Our own Chief Justice Lumpkin was a great reader, and his decisions are noted for their literary flavor.

For years he devoted time and poetry, and this accounts for his graceful style, his rich vocabulary and his wealth of illustrations.

Benjamin H. Hill cared nothing for fiction, but he loved Milton, and quoted liberally from him in his speeches and writings.

Judge John Erskine and Judge Richard H. Clark were very fond of good novels and poetry, and they wrote much that possessed superior literary merit.

A contemporary of these great lawyers, Judge Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, had a more pointed and polished style than any man at the bar in his generation.

Black explained his literary superiority in this way. His parents were Quakers, and they limited him to a few religious books and textbooks. One day he found in the garret a copy of Shakespeare.

The boy read the book through. Then he read it again. Night after night he pursued it in secret.

He studied and memorized Shakespeare until his mind was saturated with the genius of the immortal bard.

At the age of sixteen he wrote a book which was commended by eminent scholars for its admirable style.

The early and constant study of that one book in his boyhood made Black the best writer and speaker at the Pennsylvania bar.

Gradgrind would not be much of a success in our courts.

Take our leading Georgia lawyers, and, almost without exception, they are men of fine literary taste.

Judge Blackley grows enthusiastic over a great novel or a beautiful poem, and Judge Hopkins devoted many years to belief letters of the highest class.

They are masters of law and facts, but they appreciate the force of the saying: "Fancy, with fact, is one fact the more."

Judge Emory Speer is a literary man in his inclinations and tastes, and if he had not given so much time to his profession, his pen would have enriched the world of letters.

It would be easy to extend the list, but these names will do for the present.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

Even Blackstone wrote poetry, and so did William Jones.

Don't ignore your literary side, gentlemen of the bar. Give your law books a good high and dry airing. The Gradgrinds of the law will be the better able to take care of his facts.

When millions of people are interested in the characters created by the great masters of fiction, the lawyer who has never read anything outside of his professional library cannot hope to attract and hold their attention.

To get in touch with the world a man must read what the world reads.

TORU HASHI
HERE TODAY

Japanese Minister to the United States
Visits Atlanta To Study the
Cotton Trade

RECEIVES VERY MANY CALLERS

And Talks Interestingly About His
Native Country, Its Past, Present
and Future.

HE LIKES THE UNITED STATES

Has Been Received with the Greatest
Courtesy Here—Japan Is Fast
Adopting Modern Ideas—New Rail-
roads Are Under Construction and
Additional Steamship Lines Are
Planned.

A WELCOME ODE.
You are welcome, Toru Hashi,
Though each morning washes
May look dappled at you passing,
You need never mind their gazing,
For I judge your head is level,
Though they call you drowsy devil,
Though our town is rather sloshy,
You are welcome, Mister Toshie.
Drink you hearty, Toru Hashi,
Ginseng, cocktail, hottea scotchies,
You will find them very warming,
Their effects are not alarming,
If you don't attempt to amble
On the slippery streets or scramble
Through the crowd, if so begones,
You'll repent it, Toru Hashi.

Mr. Toru Hashi, Japanese minister to the
United States, will leave Atlanta tomorrow
afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for New Orleans
after spending two days here.

The minister is now in mourning for
thirty days for the dowager duchess of
Japan, and hence is relieved from social
and other duties at Washington. He is
spending the time in a trip through the
south in an effort to familiarize himself
with the cotton industry and become ac-
quainted with the cotton buyers, shippers
and exporters.

Mr. Hashi arrived from Washington yester-
day afternoon about 5 o'clock and re-
paired immediately to the Aragon hotel. He
received a number of callers last evening
and then retired for a good night's rest.

Major Collier, who is in the city, called on
him this morning. He was accompanied by
gentlemen of Atlanta called on the
distinguished visitor this morning at the
hotel and he was afterwards entertained
at the Capital City Club. It is possible
that a luncheon may be arranged in his
honor before he leaves for New Orleans
tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Hashi is a very active man and was
up and astir at 6 o'clock this morning.
By 8:30 o'clock he was in the dining
room and three-quarters of an hour later
he was busy engaged in chatting with a
representative of The Evening Constitution.

From Atlanta Mr. Hashi will go to New
Orleans, where he will remain for a few
days and then proceed to Galveston. He
will then return to Washington by way of
San Antonio, St. Louis and Cincinnati,
occupying about two weeks on the trip.

Mr. Smith Calls on Hashi.
One of the first callers on the minister
this morning was Captain Henry H. Smith,
the well-known cotton buyer. With him
Captain Smith brought two miniature bales
of Nankette cotton which was raised in
Georgia away back in the sixties. Inside of
these bales were two bullets which were
picked up on the ground where Atlanta
now stands after a very severe conflict
here. These were presented to Mr. Hashi
as souvenirs of his trip to this city.

In answer to inquiries, Mr. Hashi first
spoke of the government of his native
country. He is thoroughly familiar with
every department of the government from
the fact that he was for a number of years
in the house of representatives, a legislative
branch of the Japanese government similar
in every detail to the house of repre-
sentatives of the United States.

What Mr. Hashi Says.
Mr. Hashi believes that the great Siberian
railway, which is now under construction,
will materially aid and be
of much benefit to his country, as he says
that it will enable the Japanese to ship
the products direct to Russia's capital.
"We are also greatly interested in the
Nicaragua canal," said the minister, "as
it will allow cotton, iron and steel to be
shipped to our country cheaper than at
present."

"In Japan we have what is known as the
department of commerce, which has direct
supervision over mail, telegraph, telephones
and postal service; while the
steamship lines are also regulated by the
government."

There is an annual appropriation set
aside for the use of the steamship lines
and the line that builds the largest ships
receives a large proportion of the subsidy
from the government.

"There are now in operation two steamship
lines between the United States and Japan,
one runs between San Francisco and
Yokohama and the other between Seattle
and Yokohama. Negotiations are now
pending which may end in the establish-
ment of a new line between Japan and the
southern part of California, Mexico or
Central America."

Manufacturing Industries.
In regard to the manufacturing industries
of Japan, Minister Hashi said: "Japan was
progressing rapidly toward the front as
manufacturing country when the war
broke out, and of course this put a stop to
all this for the time being."

"The country is fast recovering from the
effects of the war, however, and is again
looking forward to the time when new
and larger manufacturing enterprises will
be established in every part of the empire.
The field is an excellent one, and the op-
portunities are unsurpassed for capitalists
who have money to invest if they will visit
the scene and study the wants of our coun-
trymen."

"I suppose that we have ten or fifteen
cotton mills in our country with a total of
1,000,000 spindles."

Still Standing.
It happens often in politics,
That he is most bereft
Who takes a noble stand for right,
And finds that he is left.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or
longer can have The Evening Con-
stitution mailed to any address in
the United States for ten cents per
week. Don't fail to do it. It will
be as good as a letter from home
every day, except Sunday.

ONLY THE CHIEF
WILL ESCAPE

What the Police Board Will Likely
Do to Salaries.

CLIPPING SHEARS ARE READY

They Will Gently Whack Off a Por-
tion of Every Officer's and Patrol-
man's Salary in the Police Depart-
ment Except the Chief's—Why He
Will Be Spared.

"You see," said a member of the board
of police commissioners with a sly wink
in his official eye this morning, "our
department of the city government will act
on the reduction scheme after all the other
departments have fought it out. We will
have the light of experience and perhaps
as some other heads who have no greater
some of the departments of government."

What will the police board do when it
meets? One of the members was anxious
to call a meeting right away and settle the
matter, but he was "called off." The action
of the board is of great importance, affect-
ing as it will a very large number of em-
ployees.

In the first place it may be pretty safely
stated that Chief Connolly's salary will not
be clipped. There is a convention in the
majority wing of the board that their chief
is not even now receiving as large a salary
as some other heads who have no greater
responsibility. The chief, they say, worked
for a niggardly salary for a number of
years and is not receiving at this time any
more than his services are worth.

What next? Out will come the official
shears and the salary of all the other
officers and all the patrolmen will be
gently, but firmly clipped. This seems to
be the programme so far as agreed upon
on the quiet.

"What else can the board do?" asked a
member with influence, "but follow out
the plan mapped out by the city council?
It is not Mayor Collier's fault or the fault
of the council. The income was cut by the
preceding administration and there was
nothing to do but submit to the inevitable."

It is rumored among the policemen that
an effort would be made to ask the patrol-
men to sign an agreement relinquishing
their claim to a full salary until the first
of April. This, however, is a mistake, the
police board holding that they will have
the legal right to cut the salaries just as
the board of education has done.

Major Collier, who is in the city, called on
him this morning. He was accompanied by
gentlemen of Atlanta called on the
distinguished visitor this morning at the
hotel and he was afterwards entertained
at the Capital City Club. It is possible
that a luncheon may be arranged in his
honor before he leaves for New Orleans
tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Hashi is a very active man and was
up and astir at 6 o'clock this morning.
By 8:30 o'clock he was in the dining
room and three-quarters of an hour later
he was busy engaged in chatting with a
representative of The Evening Constitution.

From Atlanta Mr. Hashi will go to New
Orleans, where he will remain for a few
days and then proceed to Galveston. He
will then return to Washington by way of
San Antonio, St. Louis and Cincinnati,
occupying about two weeks on the trip.

Mr. Smith Calls on Hashi.
One of the first callers on the minister
this morning was Captain Henry H. Smith,
the well-known cotton buyer. With him
Captain Smith brought two miniature bales
of Nankette cotton which was raised in
Georgia away back in the sixties. Inside of
these bales were two bullets which were
picked up on the ground where Atlanta
now stands after a very severe conflict
here. These were presented to Mr. Hashi
as souvenirs of his trip to this city.

In answer to inquiries, Mr. Hashi first
spoke of the government of his native
country. He is thoroughly familiar with
every department of the government from
the fact that he was for a number of years
in the house of representatives, a legislative
branch of the Japanese government similar
in every detail to the house of repre-
sentatives of the United States.

What Mr. Hashi Says.
Mr. Hashi believes that the great Siberian
railway, which is now under construction,
will materially aid and be
of much benefit to his country, as he says
that it will enable the Japanese to ship
the products direct to Russia's capital.
"We are also greatly interested in the
Nicaragua canal," said the minister, "as
it will allow cotton, iron and steel to be
shipped to our country cheaper than at
present."

"In Japan we have what is known as the
department of commerce, which has direct
supervision over mail, telegraph, telephones
and postal service; while the
steamship lines are also regulated by the
government."

There is an annual appropriation set
aside for the use of the steamship lines
and the line that builds the largest ships
receives a large proportion of the subsidy
from the government.

"There are now in operation two steamship
lines between the United States and Japan,
one runs between San Francisco and
Yokohama and the other between Seattle
and Yokohama. Negotiations are now
pending which may end in the establish-
ment of a new line between Japan and the
southern part of California, Mexico or
Central America."

Manufacturing Industries.
In regard to the manufacturing industries
of Japan, Minister Hashi said: "Japan was
progressing rapidly toward the front as
manufacturing country when the war
broke out, and of course this put a stop to
all this for the time being."

"The country is fast recovering from the
effects of the war, however, and is again
looking forward to the time when new
and larger manufacturing enterprises will
be established in every part of the empire.
The field is an excellent one, and the op-
portunities are unsurpassed for capitalists
who have money to invest if they will visit
the scene and study the wants of our coun-
trymen."

"I suppose that we have ten or fifteen
cotton mills in our country with a total of
1,000,000 spindles."

Still Standing.
It happens often in politics,
That he is most bereft
Who takes a noble stand for right,
And finds that he is left.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or
longer can have The Evening Con-
stitution mailed to any address in
the United States for ten cents per
week. Don't fail to do it. It will
be as good as a letter from home
every day, except Sunday.

CHIEF HOOD
IS VINDICATED

Bottom Drops Out of the Charges
Against the Augusta Official.

WAS A FIZZLE ALL AROUND

The Story Told by Evangelist Gales
in His Speech Is Traced from One
Man to Another and Ultimately
Leads to Nothing—But the Chief
Will Insist on an Official Investi-
gation.

Augusta, January 29.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The indications are now that Augusta's
Lexow investigation will be the veriest
fizzle, and that Chief Hood, of the police
force, will have a walkover and come out
with flying colors. The Evening Consti-
tution has already published the circum-
stances that led to the sensation. The
statement of Evangelist Gales that he had
been informed that Chief Hood had ad-
vised certain gamblers to close up their
places during the meetings, at the same
time referring in language to himself
(Evangelist Gales) which the evangelist
said it would be unbecoming to repeat from
the pulpit.

The newspapers have not allowed the
matter to be passed over, and Mayor
Young also took an active part in having
the matter sifted to its foundation.

Mr. Gales furnished the name of George
S. Murphy as the informant. Upon being
pressed for his authority, Mr. Murphy has
given as his informant Oliver Doolittle, and
Mr. Doolittle has given his brother-in-law,
Mullen Seats, as his authority, stating that
Mr. Seats had reported to him that he had
been discharged by John Lambert, who
conducts a saloon near the union depot,
because Chief Hood had told him that
gambling must stop during the Gales meet-
ings. In reply to this, Mr. Lambert says
he never had Seats in his employ in any
capacity, and does not have any gambling
attachment to his bar.

It All Peters Out.
It was found that Seats was at Harlem,
and Mr. Lambert took the first train for
that town and returned with a sworn af-
favit from Seats, before Notary Public
W. B. Ruebeck, of Columbia county, in
which he swore that he never kept a
gambling place in his saloon, and that
the gambling place in Lambert's saloon, nor
at any place in Augusta, nor has he ever
stated that he did; that he has never been
employed by anybody to run a gambling
place, nor was discharged from the same;
that he has never made a statement to this
effect to anybody, and that so far as he is
concerned the matter is an error from be-
ginning.

Thus the matter peters out as it is pushed
to the wall, and it looks now that the en-
tire matter is idle gossip which has en-
trapped Mr. Gales into making a very un-
fortunate speech, and brought Chief Hood
into criticism that was unwarranted. It is
probable that the chief will insist upon
the formal investigation of the matter by
the police commission, and an official
vindication.

George Murphy is one of the ultra re-
formers of the city; a prime mover in
prohibition campaigns; a leader in the Sea-
b Wright campaign, and stands in vigorous
opposition to what is termed "the ring."
and which means the democratic office
holders of the city and county. Mr. Mur-
phy is also an enthusiastic member of
the St. John church, in which the Gales
meetings are being held, and he allowed
his antagonism to Chief Hood and his
enthusiasm in the cause of temperance and
anti-gambling to betray Mr. Gales into
making a break that has raised an empty
sensation.

Mr. Murphy is honest and fearless and
has not intentionally misrepresented things.
Some Lively Testimony.
Chief Hood's demand for an investigation
will be gratified before the police commis-
sion tonight. The number and character of
the witnesses that have been summoned
indicate that whichever way the investi-
gation terminates, there will be some lively
testimony, or some lively efforts to
educate it.

Some of the leading citizens of the town
have been summoned to testify as to what
they know of the presence of gambling
houses in Augusta, while other witnesses
have been summoned by whom an attempt
will be made to impeach Chief Hood's moral
character.

One or two of the leading ministers are
arrayed on the side of Mr. Murphy, and
the result of the investigation is the topic
of general discussion.

Professional Jealousy.
From The Washington Star.
Mr. Weyman cannot resist the insulting
remarks of these Madrid editors otherwise
than as an example of the jealousy which
literature often manifests toward their
most famous brethren.

A Long Felt Want.
From The Chicago Record.
"Slingsby has struck it rich."
"What has he done?"
"Invented a revolving office, constructed
so that when a man is very busy he can
turn his door clear out of sight."

A BALLAD OF BYGONES.
Into what dim, unlettered night
Do our romantic idols stray?
Whither has Tribby taken flight,
And where does Ben-Hur's chariot sway?
The Little Minister is gray:
No more does Robert Elsmere pose;
Where do the favorites dwell?
Why do their memories decay?
Ah, where is yesternight's rose?

Forgotten is the Maxman's might;
And what of Toss do bookmen say?
The Prisoner of Zenda's plight
Is one with Fauntleroy's at play?
Macnaggy, Whither has he fled?
On Sherlock Holmes the shadows close;
Why do their memories decay?
Ah, where is yesternight's rose?

They walked Romance's flowery height,
Nor howells's self could then dismay,
Made all of sweetness and of light,
For which Philistines loved to pay.
Now each his unlovely way,
To librated oblivion goes,
And on their tombs we toss a spray
Of yesternight's faded rose.

Prizes, 'twas not yours the fate to stay
With all the art the era knows,
For fame in this decadent day
Is but an yesternight's rose.
—Edward A. Church, in The Freeman.

Professional Jealousy.
From The Washington Star.
Mr. Weyman cannot resist the insulting
remarks of these Madrid editors otherwise
than as an example of the jealousy which
literature often manifests toward their
most famous brethren.

A Long Felt Want.
From The Chicago Record.
"Slingsby has struck it rich."
"What has he done?"
"Invented a revolving office, constructed
so that when a man is very busy he can
turn his door clear out of sight."

A BALLAD OF BYGONES.
Into what dim, unlettered night
Do our romantic idols stray?
Whither has Tribby taken flight,
And where does Ben-Hur's chariot sway?
The Little Minister is gray:
No more does Robert Elsmere pose;
Where do the favorites dwell?
Why do their memories decay?
Ah, where is yesternight's rose?

Forgotten is the Maxman's might;
And what of Toss do bookmen say?
The Prisoner of Zenda's plight
Is one with Fauntleroy's at play?
Macnaggy, Whither has he fled?
On Sherlock Holmes the shadows close;
Why do their memories decay?
Ah, where is yesternight's rose?

SAY DRAUGHT
IS NO SAINT

His Prosecutors Bring Up a Florida
Case Against Him.

INDICTED IN THAT STATE

Said That the Grand Jury of Osceola
County Found a True Bill Against
Him for Embezzlement—Released
Yesterday, but Rearrested Again.

"A. E. Draught, who is charged with em-
bezzlement, is not the persecuted saint that
he is trying to make the people believe he
is," said one of the plaintiffs in the case
this morning.

"We have here a certified copy, sworn to
by the clerk of the court, of a true bill
found against him for embezzlement by the
grand jury of the seventh judicial circuit
court of the state of Florida."

It charges A. E. Draught with embezzling
the county funds to the amount of \$2,800.
At the time the embezzlement is claimed
to have occurred Draught was one of the
trustees of the county commissioners, ap-
pointed by the board of Osceola county.

The bill charges Draught with maliciously
and unlawfully appropriating funds of the
county that were entrusted to him; that he
converted property of the county to his
own use, and that it was with the intent
to defraud.

This bill, a copy of which is in the pos-
session of the attorneys for the plaintiffs,
was filed in open court at Kissimmee City,
Fla., on October 6, 1893.

It is claimed by the plaintiffs that they
have in the city a witness who will go
into court and swear that the reason
Draught has never been tried for this of-
fense is because of his bad health, which
was claimed kept him from appearing.

Body & Mayfield are the plaintiffs in the
Atlanta case. They claim that Draught
embezzled them out of \$2,400, and through
attorney they will show, it is claimed,
that Draught met a man named Smith,
whom no one knew in Kissimmee, Fla., and
that Draught and Smith entered into a
compact for the purpose of fraud.

The case of habeas corpus was tried be-
fore Judge Reid yesterday and the pris-
oner was released. Mr. W. T. Moyers,
the attorney for the plaintiffs, put a war-
rant in the hands of an officer and Draught
was immediately taken into custody again.
He is now in Fulton county jail. The
case will be tried before Judge Fouts this
afternoon.

SERVING MRS. ASTOR'S SUPPER.
It Was Prepared in the House by
125 Servants.

From The New York Times.
The feast of Lucullus could not have
been prepared with more consideration for
the pleasures of the gourmet, and certainly
not with more scientific ease than the
supper given at a New York mansion
of the present day.

The service of a midnight supper in the
beautiful Astor mansion upon the oc-
casion of the celebration of the birthday
of Mrs. Astor was a most elaborate affair.
The supper was prepared entirely in the
house, and the service was a regular house-
staff in its preparation.

It was a beautiful (the word is used ad-
visedly) supper, beautifully served. The
party was given by Mrs. Astor, and the
supper was a most elaborate affair. The
service was a regular house-staff in its
preparation.

The feast of Lucullus could not have
been prepared with more consideration for
the pleasures of the gourmet, and certainly
not with more scientific ease than the
supper given at a New York mansion
of the present day.

The service of a midnight supper in the
beautiful Astor mansion upon the oc-
casion of the celebration of the birthday
of Mrs. Astor was a most elaborate affair.
The supper was prepared entirely in the
house, and the service was a regular house-
staff in its preparation.

It was a beautiful (the word is used ad-
visedly) supper, beautifully served. The
party was given by Mrs. Astor, and the
supper was a most elaborate affair. The
service was a regular house-staff in its
preparation.

The feast of Lucullus could not have
been prepared with more consideration for
the pleasures of the gourmet, and certainly
not with more scientific ease than the
supper given at a New York mansion
of the present day.

The service of a midnight supper in the
beautiful Astor mansion upon the oc-
casion of the celebration of the birthday
of Mrs. Astor was a most elaborate affair.
The supper was prepared entirely in the
house, and the service was a regular house-
staff in its preparation.

It was a beautiful (the word is used ad-
visedly) supper, beautifully served. The
party was given by Mrs. Astor, and the
supper was a most elaborate affair. The
service was a regular house-staff in its
preparation.

The feast of Lucullus could not have
been prepared with more consideration for
the pleasures of the gourmet, and certainly
not with more scientific ease than the
supper given at a New York mansion
of the present day.

The service of a midnight supper in the
beautiful Astor mansion upon the oc-
casion of the celebration of the birthday
of Mrs. Astor was a most elaborate affair.
The supper was prepared entirely in the
house, and the service was a regular house-
staff in its preparation.

It was a beautiful (the word is used ad-
visedly) supper, beautifully served. The
party was given by Mrs. Astor, and the
supper was a most elaborate affair. The
service was a regular house-staff in its
preparation.

The feast of Lucullus could not have
been prepared with more consideration for
the pleasures of the gourmet, and certainly
not with more scientific ease than the
supper given at a New York mansion
of the present day.

The service of a midnight supper in the
beautiful Astor mansion upon the oc-
casion of the celebration of the birthday
of Mrs. Astor was a most elaborate affair.
The supper was prepared entirely in the
house, and the service was a regular house-
staff in its preparation.

BREEZY TIME
IN THE BOARD

A Red-Hot Meeting of the Board of
Education in Spite of Bil-
zards.

TEACHERS' SALARIES ARE CUT

Mayor Collier Charges Extravagance
in the Management of the City
Government.

PRESIDENT THOMSON RESIGNS

They Wouldn't Let Him Go, However.
What Was Found After the Debris
Was Cleared Away—Girls' Night
School Approved—How the Vote
Stood on the Cut of Salaries.

"This city is the most expensively
conducted municipal government in
the United States. This board of edu-
cation is run on a more lavishly ex-
pensive scale than any similar body
of its kind in this country. I defy
contradiction."—Mayor Collier.

"This city of Atlanta has the finest
schools of any city in the world. And
these same schools, the management
of which is being unkindly and un-
justly criticised, have done more to
advance the material welfare of the
commonwealth than any other branch
of the municipal government."—Cap-
tain W. M. Bray.

"I resign as president of this board,
and I will resign from the board it-
self."—Colonel W. S. Thomson.

These startling, patriotic and sensational
remarks were the groundwork of a most
remarkable meeting of the board of edu-
cation which was held yesterday after-
noon. The trimmings were of a stirring
and dramatic variety.

In fact, there was fun, fire, fuss and
feathers. When the debris was cleared
away the teachers had had their salaries
clipped, and parliamentary law was wrecked,
but there were no lives lost.

Even the newspaper reporters caught the
infection and had a tussle over the pos-
session of a telephone. This caused Cap-
tain R. J. Lowry to desert for a moment
his calculations in percentage and cry out:
"Stop 'em there, somebody. Don't let 'em
fight."

The whole hullabaloo is said to have
been due to the fact that the board had
the unlucky number, thirteen, present. This
proposition is made in justice to the dis-
tinguished and sedate members.

Major Slater read his report and every-
thing was moving along as calmly and as
smoothly as duck in a mill pond.

President Thomson introduced a commu-
nication containing suggestions to meet
the reduction of the appropriation and
touching other matters. A small cloud ap-
peared on the horizon.

Captain Glenn introduced a little sheet-
lighting by offering a resolution to pay
the teachers their present salary until the
end of the scholastic year.

First Mutterings of Thunder.
Captain Lowry, who had been buried in
figures and calculations, caused the first
mutterings of the distant thunder by offer-
ing a substitute which contemplated a re-
duction in all the salaries of 9 per cent,
or so much as was necessary to bring the
excesses within the amount appropriated.
The captain stated that he was personally
in favor of paying the teachers as much
as they now receive, but it was a business
proposition which had to be met in a busi-
ness way.

Mayor Collier got up, and a municipal
financial retrenchment storm burst upon
the board with a sudden and startling fury.
The mayor made a speech which quivered
with reformatory pathos.

While the members were opening up
their official umbrellas to keep out of the
rain, the reporter of The Evening Con-
stitution resurrected a bit of municipal his-
tory which will help the laity to catch on
to the epidemic phenomenon. When the
council finance committee fixed its ap-
pointments, it went into details of depart-
mental expenditures and worked upon a
basis which contemplated a cut in salaries
of 10 per cent.

It appears the finance committee of the board
of education was consulted as a repre-
sentative of the whole board. And there was
the rub—club-dub.

The Mayor Stirr Things Up.
Here's how Mayor Collier caused a com-
motion in the financial firmaments:
The mayor introduced a resolution to re-
duce the salaries of the teachers of the city
to the amount of \$1,000,000 per year.
The mayor said that he was personally
in favor of paying the teachers as much
as they now receive, but it was a business
proposition which had to be met in a busi-
ness way.

While the members were opening up
their official umbrellas to keep out of the
rain, the reporter of The Evening Con-
stitution resurrected a bit of municipal his-
tory which will help the laity to catch on
to the epidemic phenomenon. When the
council finance committee fixed its ap-
pointments, it went into details of depart-
mental expenditures and worked upon a
basis which contemplated a cut in salaries
of 10 per cent.

It appears the finance committee of the board
of education was consulted as a repre-
sentative of the whole board. And there was
the rub—club-dub.

The Mayor Stirr Things Up.
Here's how Mayor Collier caused a com-
motion in the financial firmaments:
The mayor introduced a resolution to re-
duce the salaries of the teachers of the city
to the amount of \$1,000,000 per year.
The mayor said that he was personally
in favor of paying the teachers as much
as they now receive, but it was a business
proposition which had to be met in a busi-
ness way.

While the members were opening up
their official umbrellas to keep out of the
rain, the reporter of The Evening Con-
stitution resurrected a bit of municipal his-
tory which will help the laity to catch on
to the epidemic phenomenon. When the
council finance committee fixed its ap-
pointments, it went into details of depart-
mental expenditures and worked upon a
basis which contemplated a cut in salaries
of 10 per cent.

It appears the finance committee of the board
of education was consulted as a repre-
sentative of the whole board. And there was
the rub—club-dub.

The Mayor Stirr Things Up.
Here's how Mayor Collier caused a com-
motion in the financial firmaments:
The mayor introduced a resolution to re-
duce the salaries of the teachers of the city
to the amount of \$1,000,000 per year.
The mayor said that he was personally
in favor of paying the teachers as much
as they now receive, but it was a business
proposition which had to be met in a busi-
ness way.

BIGGEST WOMAN IN TENNESSEE

Queer Mountain Character Who Sells Illicit Liquor.

WEIGHS 540, CANNOT WALK

She Is Under Indictment, but in Her Mountain Retreat She Is Safe, It Being Impossible To Move Her Away—Something of Her Life and Career.

Betsy Mullens is the largest woman in Tennessee. She lives in a little log house on top of Newman's ridge, in the mountains of Hancock county, where she earns a living by the sale of illicitly distilled whiskey in open defiance of the government officers, who have time and again been sent to arrest her, but have never been successful.

Her avoirdupois is something like 540 pounds, and this accounts for the woman having never been arrested.

It was in the fall of the year just passed that I visited the Mullens home, in company with the revenue officers from Knoxville. The place where she lives is sixteen miles from the railroad, and by no means easy of access. As you near the foot of the ridge where the woman lives you can see her cabin on the top. A conveyance cannot wend its way to the home, and those who wish to see the largest woman in Tennessee, and one who has caused more talk than any other woman in the state, have to leave their conveyance behind and make it on foot up the steep mountain side.

Approaching the house, the first thing out of the ordinary which attracted my at-

tention were four mounds in the back yard, which upon inquiry I learned were the graves of her husband and three sons, the latter having given up their lives in mountain fights and had been buried in the yard, where the mother could turn from her bed in the little house and gaze at the spots which contained beneath their grassy sod all that was mortal of those who were so near and dear to her.

For years the woman has been bedridden. Not that she is sick, but her immense size is such that she is unable to walk or move around like other people.

Her husband was for years an invalid, and the family was without visible means of support until Betsy conceived the idea of selling whiskey. There are any number of illicit stills in the mountains near by, and just across the line in Kentucky, and with their operators Betsy made arrangements for her supply of "mountain dew."

It is brought to her in stone jugs, and from her bedside she can reach down and pour out any amount of whiskey which the patrons of her place may desire.

In open defiance of the law has Mrs. Mullens carried on this method of liquor selling for years. The federal grand jury has indicted her three times, and officers have been sent to arrest her, but that was all. They would come to her bedside and serve the papers on her, but could not take her to court or to jail.

Her size terrified them. It would take half a dozen strong men to carry her out of the house, and when the outside was reached they would not be able to get her to the road at the bot-

tom of the ridge, as it is impossible to get a wagon to the top, where her cabin is located.

Every time the officers call at the house she simply laughs and says, "Take me if you can. The officers cannot take her, and that is the end of it."

In Mrs. Mullens will be found the personification of ignorance. Her knowledge of the world is confined to a radius of three miles of her home, and she has never been off of the ridge; never saw the little country town of Tazewell, the county seat of Hancock county, and has never seen a railway train, although she is at present nearing the fiftieth milestone of her monotonous life. She delights in having visitors call to see her and talks interestingly of her life, from childhood's earliest hour.

During all the years that Mrs. Mullens has been confined to her bed she has seen her three sons and husband pass to the great beyond.

She could not attend the funeral services at the little church, which is situated several miles from her home, and the funeral services, if such they might be called, were held in the rooms where the mother and wife lay on the bed, and their bodies were laid to rest just outside the door in the back yard, where she could witness the interment.

The woman takes her misfortune good-naturedly, and says that she will continue the sale of whiskey until her time to die has come, and then she, too, expects to be laid to rest beside the bodies of her husband and sons in the little plot in the back yard known as the family burying ground of the Mullens family.

WAUGH.

The Fatal Fly Wheel Again.

Allentown, Pa., January 23.—Ralph Reed was instantly killed and William Linbach slightly hurt in the wire and nail mill of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company by the fly wheel of an engine bursting. Reed's head was cut in two by a flying piece, and half of it was buried through a window over a door.

COLLEGE GETS MANY GIFTS

The University of the South To Be Greatly Enriched.

TRUSTEES ANNUAL MEETING

The University Closes Its Most Prosperous Year and Its Council Meets in Chattanooga—A Notable Array of Clergy from All Over the Country Present.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 23.—The executive council of the board of trustees of the University of the South, located at Sewanee, held its annual meeting in this city last night. Matters pertaining to the international policy of the institution, especially those of a financial character, were under consideration. The university is reported to have just passed its most prosperous year (the school year closes contrary to usual custom in midwinter), during which \$90,000 in gifts and bequests has been added to its income.

Plans will be accepted and work begun at once on the new dormitories provided for in the gift of Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, of New York. The school is also doubly a beneficiary of the same donor in the Hoffman house property at Bridgeport, Ala., recently offered to the institution but not yet accepted.

Those present were T. V. Dudley, bishop of Kentucky, and Chancellor Dr. B. L. Wiggins, vice chancellor and chairman of committees; J. B. Fairbank, of Florida; Rev. Stanley Powell, Montgomery, Ala.; and G. Hoffman, of New York.

COONEY'S TRIAL PROCEEDS.

There Seems To Be No End to Scandal Connected with the Famous Fair-Craven Will Case.

San Francisco, January 23.—Notary Cooney's habit of using a particular form of certificate when acknowledging a deed and his omission to use this particular form at the time when he claims he acknowledged two deeds of gift from James G. Fair to Mrs. Craven formed the chief topic of discussion yesterday in the preliminary examination of the notary on the charge of perjury.

Judge Cook decided that the certificates should be admitted in evidence and a number of deeds acknowledged by Cooney, some about the time of the alleged acknowledgment of Mrs. Craven's deeds, were introduced.

All were individual bearing the notary's name in print and all bore the printer's name.

READY FOR MIMIC BATTLE.

Admiral Bruce Is Filling His Warships at Norfolk Full of Powder.

Norfolk, Va., January 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

On board the ships of the North Atlantic squadron at Old Point, preparations for the blockading evolutions off Charleston harbor, week after next, and going forward rapidly. The vessels are being put in order as though for active service, and as a quantity of powder may be burned in the mimic battles, the magazines are being replenished.

Admiral Bunch expresses himself as confident that the evolution will, besides proving very interesting, be of invaluable advantage to both officers and men, and will mark a new epoch in fleet evolutions.

WANTS AN ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Canadian Labor Man Propose To Retaliate on Immigration Question.

Ottawa, Ont., January 23.—A delegation from the local trades and labor councils waited on Premier Laurier yesterday and asked the government to introduce an alien law.

The premier replied that if the matter could not be settled amicably between the United States and Canada, this would be done.

Labor men favor retaliation unless the immigration bill passed at Washington on Wednesday is modified.

PRIME MINISTERS INVITED.

Their Wives and Staffs Will Also Be Present at the Queen's Fete.

London, January 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, prime minister of Cap Colony, and all the other prime ministers of British colonies have received an invitation by cable to visit Great Britain to attend the fete next June in connection with the queen's "diamond jubilee."

The wives of the prime ministers and their staffs are included in the invitation.

The correspondent adds that advantage will be taken of the gathering to hold a great pan-Britannic conference to discuss imperial matters.

THREE STAGES.

Sighing like a furnace Over cars in love, Blind in adoration Of his lady's glow; Thinks no girl was ever Quite so sweet as she, Tells you she's an angel, Expects you to agree.

Moping and repining, Gloomy and morose, Asks the price of poison, Thinks he'll take a dose; Women are so fickle, Love is all a sham, Marriage is a failure, Like a broken dam.

Whistling, blithe and cheerful, Always bright and gay, Dancing, singing, laughing, All the liveliest day; Full of fun and frolic, Caught in fashion's whirl, Thinks no more of poison—Got another girl.

—Topsy's Capital.

Umbrellas are sized according to the length of rib, this varying from twenty-five to twenty-eight inches.

SOLDIERS IN SHIPWRECK

British Troops Have a Narrow Escape Off Island of Reunion.

ON THEIR WAY TO INDIA

Discipline Was Sustained and the Women and Children Were Taken Off First, Then the Men Swam Ashore. Only Two of Them Were Lost.

London, January 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, published today, furnishes particulars of the wreck of the British Indian troopship Warren Hastings, which was wrecked off Reunion, an island belonging to France, on Thursday, January 14th.

The troopship, it appears, ran ashore at 2:20 a. m. The shock was the most severe description, it was pitch dark and torrents of rain were falling. She had on board soldiers and crew to the number of 1,225 men, in addition to a number of women and children, the families of the married men of the military force.

When the ship struck the troops were ordered to retire from the upper deck, to which they had flocked on the first alarm, and to fall in below. This they did promptly, the most perfect discipline prevailing, although the men were fully conscious of the danger in which they were in.

No Confusion or Excitement.

They were quietly mustered on the 'tween decks without confusion or excitement. Owing to the fact that the surf boats could not be used in landing the troops, two officers of the Warren Hastings were lowered from the ship's bow to the rocks, and when it was found that a landing could be effected in this way, the disembarkation of the soldiers was begun at 4 o'clock.

Commander Holland hoped it was safe to retain the women, children and sick on board until daylight, but the steamship was soon found to be heeling over so rapidly that everyone was ordered to the upper deck, the danger of capsizing being imminent.

The Women and Children Landed.

Thereupon Commander Holland ordered the landing of the troops to be stopped in order that the women, children and sick persons should be landed immediately. This order was obeyed with admirable discipline.

By 5 o'clock the decks had heeled over to an angle of 50 degrees to starboard and the boats were all swept away.

The good swimmers were permitted to swim ashore, carrying ropes. By these means many others were landed, and the disembarkation of all on board was completed by 5:30 a. m., with the loss of only two native servants. Many acts of gallantry were recorded.

The French officials and inhabitants of the island of Reunion gave the shipwrecked people every assistance possible.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Glick, Aged Seventy, Said To Have Been Fatally Scared By a Detective.

Cincinnati, January 23.—A Cleveland special to The Commercial Tribune says: Mrs. Agatha Glick, aged seventy years, died suddenly today in this city, and members of the family declare that her death was caused by a shock.

Monday night, according to the story told by the family, a four detective appeared at the home of Agatha Glick and declared that he had a warrant for the arrest of her son, charging him with stealing coal. She told him he was not in the house, but it is alleged, he forced his way in and drew a revolver, which he flourished in a threatening manner.

A seven-weeks-old baby lay in the cradle, and the detective, it is asserted, pointed his revolver at it and asked in gruff tones: "What's that?"

After the visit of the detective the old lady became ill. A physician was called and he pronounced her almost nervous prostration. She expired Wednesday. Coroner Arbuckle is investigating the case.

PATIENTS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Were Working in the Hospital Grounds and Two Are Killed.

Norristown, Pa., January 23.—Michael McDermott, an attendant, and Joseph Hall, a patient at the state hospital for the insane, were crushed to death yesterday by a coal car backing down upon them while they were in the hospital grounds.

MASSACHUSETTS APPROVES.

Arbitration Treaty Indorsed by Its Legislature After Long Debate.

Boston, January 23.—In the house of representatives yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. Myers, indorsing the proposed treaty of arbitration between England and the United States, was adopted after a long debate by a vote of 141 to 11.

STRANGERS TO DYSPESIA.

The Eskimos Defy All Laws of Hygiene, and Yet Thrive.

Much is said about American dyspepsia, but there is one native race of America that is certainly not greatly troubled by the modern curse, says Popular Science News. The sturdy little Eskimos defy all the laws of hygiene and thrive. The Eskimo, like the ordinary dweller in America, eats until he is satisfied, but there is this difference, that he never is satisfied while a shred of the feast remains unconsumed. His capacity is limited by the supply, and by that only.

He cannot make any mistake about the manner of cooking his food, for as a rule he does not cook it, nor so far as the blubber or fat of the arctic animal is concerned, about his method of eating it, for he simply does not eat it; he cuts it into long strips an inch wide and an inch thick, and then lowers the strips down his throat as one might lower a rope into a well.

And after all that he does not suffer from indigestion. He can make a good meal of the flesh and skin of the walrus, provision for food and gratify that in cutting up the animal the knife must be continually sharpened.

The teeth of a little Eskimo child will meet in a bit of walrus skin as the teeth of an American child would meet in the skin of an apple. And that when the bite of the walrus is from one-half to one and one-half inches in thickness and bears considerable resemblance to the skin of an elephant. The Eskimo child will not digest it, too, and never know what dyspepsia means.

SPORTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Patrons of the Manly Art Delighted at Nevada's Actions.

BIG FIGHTS CAN NOW BE HAD

No More Dodging Sheriffs and Running Away from Governor's After This—The Little Fellows Can't Interfere Because the Taxes Are Too High.

San Francisco, January 23.—There is general rejoicing among local sporting men over the news from Carson that both houses of the legislature have passed the bill licensing glove contests. No doubt is expressed that the governor will sign the bill, for old residents of the sage brush state now in this city, say the pressure on him from all quarters will be too strong to resist, and that before the week is out the bill will be a law.

They say the high license which the law calls for will prevent any but men of means and good standing in the sporting world from conducting contests under the provisions of the law.

It is generally understood that Dan Stuart and others in the same class will make their headquarters there and devote their attention to pulling off big mills. The first will be the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair. Hall, Maher, Chojinski and other light big men will also be in demand.

The welterweight championship will at last have a chance to be settled.

Police Commissioner Mose Gunt thinks the new law is a good thing. "As a matter of fact," he said, "this high license will keep cheap fakirs out of the business. The new law will put money into Nevada's pocket."

Ned Hohman, the veteran sport, did a great deal toward securing the passage of the bill. During Senator Boyle's last visit to the city Hohman persuaded him to vote for and support the measure.

Sharkey is very much pleased with the fate of the bill. He says he will now have a chance to show himself.

Charlie Williams, "Pop" Sullivan, Charley Bacon, Harry Corbett, Billy Jordan, Jack Sullivan and a number of the other well known sports are all elated over the passage of the law.

TO SUPPORT THE MASONIC HOME

Hereafter the Grand Lodge Will Take Care of It.

Nashville, Tenn., January 23. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The grand lodge of Tennessee Masons today decided to accept the tender made by the trustees of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home.

This institution has been supported by private subscriptions for eight years, but will hereafter be supported by the grand lodge, a per capita tax of 50 cents being levied for that purpose.

Subscriptions amounting to \$2,700 were made today.

Officers of the grand lodge will be elected tomorrow.

BAD FIRE IN MADISONVILLE, KY

The Opera House and a Number of Stores Consumed.

Madisonville, Ky., January 23.—Fire last night destroyed Ray's opera house and a number of stores. The loss is \$75,000.

It is only partially covered by insurance.

The fire department of Evansville, Ind., was telegraphed for and gave great assistance in extinguishing the flames.

UNABLE TO READ.

A Brooklyn Woman Who Is Nevertheless Well Educated.

From The New York Sun.

The wonderful development of certain faculties the cases of persons who have lost the use of some of their natural functions, or of others whose faculties have not been fully developed, has long been a matter of remark, but it is not until the cases of persons who are congenitally blind, deaf, or dumb, that we appreciate the provisions of nature for the benefit of the unfortunate. The sufferers themselves often appreciate this fully, and in some instances, after years, grow to depend so much upon their acquired faculties as to be afraid of a change, even if they have the chance of one.

An illustration of this is given by a woman in Brooklyn who never has learned to read or write. In no way could one discover this except by her own admission, or by putting her to a direct test, for she is one of the best educated women in the country, conversant with languages, art, literature, and all the current topics of the day. She is rich, her husband is a well-to-do merchant, and she is a widow, if she but chose to learn to read, but she refuses to do so.

When this woman was a child her parents were far from schools, so she had no chance then to learn to read or write. As a mere child she began to earn her own living, and again the chance for schooling slipped away. When she married, and the cares of a family took up her time, by the time the babies were off her hands, her husband had grown rich, and then she began her real education, and now, as a widow, she continues it. Her companions read to her and talk with her about all the topics which interest her. Years of such work have stored her mind with a rich treasure of knowledge, and there is not a page of a book that has been read to her that she is not familiar with; her stores of knowledge are at her instant command.

Why, then, does she not learn to read? Because, she says, she fears that this wonderful memory, which is now such a treasure house to her, might be impaired if she were to do anything to weaken the demands upon it.

What such a memory can do is well illustrated in the case of a tailor of this city who cannot read or write. He is probably the most widely known man in his business here, as for many years he has done business with New York's fashions and tailors. Almost every man of these two bodies has dealings with this tailor, and each month between the 1st and the 10th days he visits every station house and engine and truck house in this city to collect his dues. He has acquired considerable wealth, and it is said of him that in all the years he has dealt with the freemen and policemen he never was known to make a mistake in a cent in any man's account, although all his records of transactions have been kept in his head.

Chances vary in height, according to the length of the leg, and the position of the feet. The taller the man, the longer the leg, and the more the feet are turned out, the longer the leg.

EAST STILL IN CONTROL

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention Rather Objects.

NO CHANGE WILL BE MADE

An Interesting Public Session Concluded Yesterday's Work—The Election for Officers Resulted in Retaining Old Ones, and Miss Anthony Is Still at Head of the Organization.

Des Moines, Ia., January 23.—The afternoon session of the national woman's suffrage convention yesterday was devoted to a discussion of the plan for the work reported by the committee on that subject. The report proposed that the business committee be enlarged by adding to it the chairmen of several of the important standing committees. This was opposed and a long discussion was the result. The advocates of the change intimated that the present business committee is a close corporation and in the hands of the eastern members.

On the other hand it was urged by Miss Anthony and others that with the present small membership it is difficult to get a quorum of the committee together. The amendment was lost.

What the Plan Proposed.

The plan proposed that state associations have complete charge of their own suffrage campaigns instead of allowing the national officers to conduct state campaigns. Miss Anthony regretted the feeling that the national officers were assuming too much authority. She said the national association had to furnish money for state campaigns and should have the management. The national organization won again.

Several reports were received and read from standing committees, concluding the session.

In the afternoon a training school for organizers and workers was held. The evening was devoted to a public program. The following addresses were made before a large audience:

"All the Rights We Want," by Catherine Waugh McCollough, of Illinois.

"Duty and Honor," by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, of California.

Address by President George W. Gates, of Iowa college.

Address by Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Philadelphia.

This morning the delegates will visit the state senate by invitation.

Old Officers Re-elected.

The election of officers resulted in re-appointing the old ones with practically no change. Susan B. Anthony, president; Rachel Foster Avery, secretary; Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary; Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer; Laura Bay, auditor; Carrie Lane Chapman Catt, chairman on organization, were re-elected.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Miss Charley Belle Collins, now in school at College Park, in company with the following young lady friends: Miss Alma Worrell, of College Park; Miss Durrant, Miss Bacon, of Atlanta; Miss Rolfe Maddox, of Atlanta, attended the silver wedding anniversary of her mother, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Collins—West Point Progress.

Rev. W. T. Bell, of Atlanta, and Miss Elma Cox, of LaGrange, were married at Mountville on Thursday afternoon, January 22, by Rev. J. D. Milton. The groom is the pastor of St. Paul's church of Atlanta and was pastor of the Hogansville circuit a few years ago. The bride is a lovely and attractive young lady of gentle manners and noble character. All their friends join in congratulations.—West Point Progress.

Dr. Henry M. Edwards is now a regularly ordained Baptist minister. The services of ordaining Dr. Edwards were held Sunday morning at the opera house, which is being used for the first Baptist congregation during the erection of their new church edifice—Athens Banner.

The Kappa Alpha boys gave a supper Saturday night at their new clubhouse on Hancock avenue. Mr. Hugh M. Dorsey, of Atlanta, an alumnus of that club, was present and made a neat speech to the active members of the Kappa Alpha Club.—Athens Banner.

Judge John Chandler, of the Atlanta circuit who is at present holding Federal court, visited Cartersville Sunday to see his mother, who is very ill at the home of Mrs. J. W. Harris, Sr. Judge Chandler spent part of his boyhood days in Cartersville and has many friends here who always are glad to see him.—Cartersville News.

Hon. W. J. Neel of Rome, was in the city Saturday, having been called here on legal business. Mr. Neel's friends in Cartersville are always happy to have him with them.—Cartersville News.

Mrs. Lee Garwood, of Atlanta, arrived in the city Friday night to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Starling Roberts.—Cartersville News.

Mr. Walter K. Wheatley, who was the founder of The Herald and who has been connected with it for the past two years, has decided to again take up the practice of law and has opened in room 3, Wheatley building, where he will also conduct a real estate and insurance business. Mr. Wheatley's place on The Herald will be filled by Mr. T. H. McGillivray, who is already well and favorably known to Herald readers.—Americus Herald.

IN THE WOOD OF FINVAHA.

I have grown tired of sorrow and human tears; Life is a dream in the night, a fear among fears, A naked runner lost in a storm of spears.

I have grown tired of rapture and love's desire; Love is a flaming heart, and its flames aspire, Till they cloud the soul in the smoke of a windy fire.

I would wash the dust of the world in a soft green food; Here, between sea and sea, in the fairy wood.

I have found a delicate, wavy-green solitude; Here, in the fairy wood, between sea and sea.

I have heard the song of a fairy bird in a tree; And I know that is not in the world has been.

Some Facts Worth Knowing.

Most People get sick, or rather think they do.

When they get in that condition, a doctor must be called. If they knew what the trouble was they could be cured without a doctor, because at least 90 per cent. of all disease is either directly or indirectly traceable to dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is the one great curse of humanity, and the people have for years tried to get something to cure it. Now listen to me: Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will relieve indigestion in five minutes, and a few doses will cure the worst forms of dyspepsia. No need to suffer unless you want to. For sale everywhere. Prepared by

C. O. Tyner, ATLANTA, GA.

THE ABSURDITY OF WAR.

What Editor Godkin Thinks of Military Tactics.

From The Century.

War is the last remnant of man's mode of deciding disputes in the animal or savage state. As soon as he started on the road to civilization he set up judges or courts to settle controversies. Before that, when two men differed about anything, they tore or mutilated each other's bodies, and it was tacitly agreed that the man who was most mutilated, if not killed, should give way. But he abode by the decisions of courts very reluctantly. The hardest battle of the reformers of the race was to get him to submit to the judges. He always preferred in his heart some kind of mutilation of his adversary's body, and in order to give a certain dignity to this mode of settling quarrels, he got up to the theory that God presided over it, and always gave the victory to the man who was in the right. In England this notion lasted in the "trial by battle," or "wager of battle," almost down to our own time. It was held that the deity was on the side of the man who gave most cuts and stab wounds.

When the wager of battle as a settlement of disputes of any kind became too absurd, the turbulent classes were driven into starting the duel. They felt that there must be some mode reserved of putting at an adversary's body with some weapon. So they established the rule that all offenses against their sense of personal dignity—must be avenged by cutting, stabbing, or shooting, and that each man must decide when his honor was injured, and when cutting, stabbing, or shooting was necessary. This was a very cunning arrangement; for if it were left to other people to say when your "honor" was injured, you might never, or very rarely, get a chance to stab or shoot at all, because they might say your honor was not injured. But there was even a better device than this: for it was arranged that the man who you said had injured your honor could not deny it or apologize without disgrace. He was held bound, no matter how trifling the injury, to give you a chance to cut or stab him, and he was bound to cut or stab you in what manner this mended your honor was never explained. To all outward appearance, after the theory of the injury of the deity in the matter had been out of your honor's mind after the fight exactly what it was before the fight. The cutting and stabbing had neither proved nor disproved anything; it had simply gratified an animal instinct of the primitive time. Duelling, however, has disappeared here and in England. It flourishes still in the old barbarous, absurd form on the continent.

Disputes between nations, for obvious reasons, have none as readily under human methods of decision as disputes between individuals. Nations have never agreed to have judges and arguments as individuals have. The result is that the mode of deciding differences of opinion has always remained the old animal one of doing as much material injury as possible to the other side, and there still lingers the belief that God is on the side of the one which does most injury; that he counts up the number of killed and wounded, and decides that the one which has the most killed and wounded is in the wrong. During war he is prayed to see that the number of killed and wounded on the other side may be the larger, and after that is called a victory—that is the killing and wounding of a larger number of your enemies than they have managed to kill and wound on your side—people hurry to church and sing hymns of thanks. This belief is very strong still in our day, and the enemy's dead are counted joyfully. The human pity of deciding differences of opinion by judges, proofs, and argumentative reasoning, is distinguished from the animal or feeling plan of deciding by the tearing and rending of bodies, has in fact not made much progress, though it has begun to receive attention.

A TRUE BEAR STORY.

A Yellowstone Park Bruin Gives a Great Moral Lesson to Parents.

From Harper's Magazine.

Speaking of the discipline and the enforcement of discipline in Yellowstone Park, I heard the story of a bear, which I consider exceedingly important, not only as a comment on the discipline of the park, but as a moral lesson to parents in domestic obedience. The story is literally true, and if it were not I should not repeat it, for it would have no value. Mr. Kilgus says "the law of the jungle is—obey." This also seems to be the law of Yellowstone Park. There is a lunch station at the Upper Basin, near Old Faithful, kept by a very intelligent and ingenious man. He got acquainted last year with a bear, who used to come to his house every day and walk into the kitchen for food for himself and her two cubs. The cub never came. The keeper got on very intimate terms with the bear, who was always civil and well-behaved, and would take food from his hand (without taking the hand). One day toward sunset the bear came to the kitchen, having received her portion she went out of the back door to carry it to her cubs. To her surprise and anger the cubs were there, waiting for her. She laid down the food and rushed at her infants and gave them a rousing spanking. "She did not cuff them," she spanked them," and then she laid down the food and rushed at her infants and gave them a rousing spanking. "She did not cuff them," she spanked them," and then she laid down the food and rushed at her infants and gave them a rousing spanking. "She did not cuff them," she spanked them," and then she

FOR THE WOMEN

Some Reflections of a Bachelor.

From The New York Press.

Love may be blind, but he's got good ears.

A girl is known by the company she doesn't keep.

The secret of success is to know what you can say to a woman.

When the average woman gets married she quits having her face steamed.

A good girl can never understand why people say some men are wicked.

A girl never cares much for a thing she can't trim up in pink baby ribbon.

It is curious that a thing that will lose a man a woman's friendship won't lose him her love.

When a girl makes up her mind that she wants a man she begins to pretend to be interested in his work.

When a girl cornered in an argument she says: "Oh, well, you know I'm right anyway."

A girl always wonders whether a man will propose to her anything like the hero does in her favorite novel.

It is generally nothing but conceit that makes a man think he is to confess his past to the woman he is to marry.

Give a man a rope to hang himself, and he never will; give it to a woman, and she'll hang herself so as not to waste the rope.

After a girl has been married six months she's a good deal more likely to talk about the weather than about communion of souls.

A woman can get into a smoking car when the other street cars are crowded and look so indignant that the men who would like to smoke will get off.

When a woman gives a tea and has flower pots with some maidenhair growing in it on the piano the papers say the house was beautifully decorated with ferns and potted plants.

The article a woman always cuts out of a newspaper is the one telling what colored hair a lot of dead queens had or one proving that a dinner with six courses can be cooked for fourteen people at a total cost of \$2.10.

Skirts and Sleeves.

The latest cut in skirts has comparatively no flare around the bottom, yet is fairly wide and fits very closely around the hips, with all the fullness at the waist.

Paneled skirts are seen on some of the newest evening gowns, and these serve as a foundation for elaborate embroidery in jeweled designs, or for the fashionable braidings in Russian style.

Brussels net or the wide-open, coarse Russian fish net, made over a changeable silk in some brilliant hue, is much in vogue for evening wear. The skirt is finished with a full ruche of the same material at the hem and another at the knee.

The simple leg-o-mutton sleeve has developed wonderful possibilities in the hands of the skillful modiste. Finished at the wrist with a flaring, open cuff, and slashed to the elbow and filled in with gathered lace, the effect is novel and charming.

Flared velvet is the new note for house wear and the woman who does not own a blouse of tartan velvet does not consider her indoor wardrobe quite complete. These are made decidedly loose, a full blouse, and are belted with the inevitable gathered sash.

A fancy of the moment is to wear long sleeves with the low-cut bodice, a boon to women whose arms are not the strong point. The most striking novelty is the long, transparent sleeve of net or chiffon, gathered very full in mousquetaire fashion.

The very latest mode in skirts is the graceful Spanish flounce, a becoming style to the tall, slender woman, and that brings up the query why do most fashions seem better adapted to the "daughters of the gods" than to the "daughters of the earth"?

Among the most elegant materials for dinner gowns is the lovely mink velvet, which falls in graceful, clinging folds, and has a sheen and lustre all its own. Whole costumes are trimmed with this effective fabric, which, when trimmed with fur, seems peculiarly appropriate for winter wear.

Home Doctoring.

For facial neuralgia this is the very best plan to secure quick relief: Heat a free-hot and cold water bottle, and pour one side of it and turning about a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint on the wet surface. Lay the face against this and cover the whole head up warmly with flannel. It will give relief in almost every instance. Or heat a basin of salt water; put it in a bag and apply to the face; there is something about the salt that seems to relieve the pain where simply the heat will not help it.

For cuts or wounds made by rusty nails there is nothing better than bandaging with cloths wet in a solution of carbolic acid—six drops of acid to a tablespoon of water. The acid prevents the accession of germs and helps the wound to heal quickly. For slight cuts a cobweb is an excellent thing. It will stop the blood, prevent soreness and stick till the cut is well.

For keeping burns and scalds from blistering take common baking soda and make into a paste with vasoline or any unsalted grease and spread thickly upon the burn. Bandage carefully and let it remain for three or four days. If this is prepared and put on immediately the burn will be very little pain from the burn, and it will be found when the bandage is removed that there will be very little blistered surface to heal.

An Artistic Treat.

Large audiences of cultivated people in all our chief cities every winter listen with delight to Stoddard's illustrated lectures describing his travels in foreign lands. Many are looking forward to an entertainment of the same character which will be given tonight, the lecture on the English cathedrals by the Rev. Dr. Rede, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

DOINGS OF LOCAL SOCIETY.

Miss Annie Burns has returned to her home in Brunswick after a visit to relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Manahan have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chears in Columbus.

Mrs. Frank Lake is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Thee Burr, in Griffin.

Mr. J. O. Wynn is visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Wynn, in Columbus.

The many friends of Mr. John L. Gregory

will be pained to learn that he is confined at home, suffering from a severe fracture of the arm, received by slipping on the ice Tuesday evening. Mr. Gregory will be confined to his home for several days.

Miss Ida Calvin, a charming young woman of Augusta, the daughter of Hon. Martin V. Calvin, one of the prominent members of the legislature, is the guest of the Misses Glenn, on Currier street.

Miss Lovejoy is visiting Miss Mangham and Miss Lila Cabaniss in Macon. She is a great social favorite in that city, as well as at home, and is the object of very pleasant and delightful attentions.

It is said that an Atlanta girl likes the up-to-date bicycle costume so well that she won't drink anything but knickerbocker beer—Rome Tribune.

Dr. S. Lee has been in Columbus this week.

Miss Charlie Reeve, who has many friends here, was married on the 14th instant in Atlanta to Mr. Eugene Bain, of Tampa, Fla., in which city they will make their future home—Columbus Times.

Miss Minnie Hogan and Miss Blanche Hogan spent last Tuesday in Griffin.

Mrs. R. A. Drake, of Griffin, was in the city Tuesday.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Beck entertained about twenty guests at an elegant chafing dish supper. The decorations were wreaths of holly tied with crimson.

A woman can get into a smoking car when the other street cars are crowded and look so indignant that the men who would like to smoke will get off.

When a woman gives a tea and has flower pots with some maidenhair growing in it on the piano the papers say the house was beautifully decorated with ferns and potted plants.

The article a woman always cuts out of a newspaper is the one telling what colored hair a lot of dead queens had or one proving that a dinner with six courses can be cooked for fourteen people at a total cost of \$2.10.

The latest cut in skirts has comparatively no flare around the bottom, yet is fairly wide and fits very closely around the hips, with all the fullness at the waist.

Paneled skirts are seen on some of the newest evening gowns, and these serve as a foundation for elaborate embroidery in jeweled designs, or for the fashionable braidings in Russian style.

Brussels net or the wide-open, coarse Russian fish net, made over a changeable silk in some brilliant hue, is much in vogue for evening wear. The skirt is finished with a full ruche of the same material at the hem and another at the knee.

The simple leg-o-mutton sleeve has developed wonderful possibilities in the hands of the skillful modiste. Finished at the wrist with a flaring, open cuff, and slashed to the elbow and filled in with gathered lace, the effect is novel and charming.

Flared velvet is the new note for house wear and the woman who does not own a blouse of tartan velvet does not consider her indoor wardrobe quite complete. These are made decidedly loose, a full blouse, and are belted with the inevitable gathered sash.

A fancy of the moment is to wear long sleeves with the low-cut bodice, a boon to women whose arms are not the strong point. The most striking novelty is the long, transparent sleeve of net or chiffon, gathered very full in mousquetaire fashion.

The very latest mode in skirts is the graceful Spanish flounce, a becoming style to the tall, slender woman, and that brings up the query why do most fashions seem better adapted to the "daughters of the gods" than to the "daughters of the earth"?

Among the most elegant materials for dinner gowns is the lovely mink velvet, which falls in graceful, clinging folds, and has a sheen and lustre all its own. Whole costumes are trimmed with this effective fabric, which, when trimmed with fur, seems peculiarly appropriate for winter wear.

For facial neuralgia this is the very best plan to secure quick relief: Heat a free-hot and cold water bottle, and pour one side of it and turning about a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint on the wet surface. Lay the face against this and cover the whole head up warmly with flannel. It will give relief in almost every instance. Or heat a basin of salt water; put it in a bag and apply to the face; there is something about the salt that seems to relieve the pain where simply the heat will not help it.

For cuts or wounds made by rusty nails there is nothing better than bandaging with cloths wet in a solution of carbolic acid—six drops of acid to a tablespoon of water. The acid prevents the accession of germs and helps the wound to heal quickly. For slight cuts a cobweb is an excellent thing. It will stop the blood, prevent soreness and stick till the cut is well.

For keeping burns and scalds from blistering take common baking soda and make into a paste with vasoline or any unsalted grease and spread thickly upon the burn. Bandage carefully and let it remain for three or four days. If this is prepared and put on immediately the burn will be very little pain from the burn, and it will be found when the bandage is removed that there will be very little blistered surface to heal.

Large audiences of cultivated people in all our chief cities every winter listen with delight to Stoddard's illustrated lectures describing his travels in foreign lands. Many are looking forward to an entertainment of the same character which will be given tonight, the lecture on the English cathedrals by the Rev. Dr. Rede, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Large audiences of cultivated people in all our chief cities every winter listen with delight to Stoddard's illustrated lectures describing his travels in foreign lands. Many are looking forward to an entertainment of the same character which will be given tonight, the lecture on the English cathedrals by the Rev. Dr. Rede, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

Dr. Rede has been for years an enthusiastic student of the cathedrals and has made them over ever shown in America. His lecture will be replete with interesting information about their history and architecture. Much interest is being aroused in society circles and a large audience is expected. Seats can be reserved at the Young Men's Christian Association building for holders of tickets without extra charge.

The bride is considered one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in Marietta, admired for her purity of character and social qualities. She is a teacher in the public city school and has filled the position with credit and competency. The groom is a young man of intelligence and fine business qualifications, upright in conduct and gentlemanly in deportment. He is the son of the late Rev. W. D. Anderson, a lawyer by profession, but is now the traveling representative of the Marietta Paper Manufacturing Company. Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Grant Cottingham and Mr. Thomas Robert Patterson, at the Episcopal church, Marietta, on the evening of February 3d.

Invitations are out to the marriage of Miss Lena Swatta, of Columbus, to Rev. Homer Bush, of Barnesville.

Jade is the newest ornament of fashion. The idea is said to have originated in London at the time of the czar's visit, for jade is a stone highly valued in Russia, as well as in Malachite. Jade jewelry finds a ready sale at a large prohibitive price; it is now comparatively moderate. Pearls are always dear and precious; diamonds have risen in value, while rubies of ordinary quality are cheap; large stones of any sort remaining always the prize of millionaires only.

Refining Influences of Poetry. It is a great mistake for any young woman to judge poetry by the melodious tinkling of current verse, and to say that she "can't read poetry" when she finds a home in every woman's heart. Its tenderness, its music, its vagrant fancies, its vivid emotions are more adapted to her nature than the most perfect prose. The poet does not read the poet; the poet is a misty one of the most refining and consoling influences that can enter her life through the medium of books. A woman who has not read Keats is like a woman who has not read Coleridge's "Christabel." Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh," Shelley's "Adonais," Wordsworth's "Ode to Immortality," Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and Longfellow's "Evangeline" have unconsciously missed the greater part of her emotional inheritance. "Droch" in January Ladies' Home Journal.

A Peacock Mantel. "Cover the mantel board with peacock-blue velours," writes John Sparrowhawk in an elaborately illustrated article on "Appropriate Mantel Draperies," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "Take peacock feathers of equal length and sufficient in number to give the desired effect, and placing the red or quill part of the feathers about one inch apart. Tuck them on to the board with straw-mattings staples, and afterward cover with a jeweled kimp. The feathers may be secured at the center and ends by weaving through them some strands of silk of peacock-blue color."

AT THE THEATERS.

Eugene Blair will appear in "East Lynne" tonight at the Grand.

Of our present generation there are many who have never seen "East Lynne" presented by an acknowledged favorite, assisted by a strong company of artists; therefore Eugene Blair has decided to render the characters of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine in Mrs. Henry Wood's beautiful play of "East Lynne," supported by her own especially selected cast, headed by the handsome and talented young leading man, Edwin Ferry. The entire company will be under the personal direction of Miss Blair's husband, Robert Downing.

Eugene Blair is a beautiful woman of the southern type, lithe and graceful, beyond this she can assure the fact is her necessary evolution as an splendid ability is too well known to need comment. Had she been alive when "East Lynne" was written Mrs. Wood might have had Miss Blair in her mind when she conceived the beautiful and pathetic character of her heroine, Lady Isabel.

Miss Blair will be assisted by Edwin Ferry, William Brannell, W. B. Dowling, Louis Frohst, Stuart Robertson, Joseph Williams, Linda Downing, Mrs. Ella Wren, Cora Wells and also Master Wells.

"East Lynne" will be repeated at the matinee Saturday.

For Saturday night "Jane Eyre" is announced.

Peter Dalley.

"A Good Thing" is the title of John J. McNally's farce, which will serve to introduce to Atlanta the clever comedian, Peter F. Dalley.

Although Mr. Dalley is a comparative stranger to Atlantians, his splendid work in "A Country Sport" and as comedian in "Pay Temptation" have given him an excellent reputation, and those who enjoy farce comedy will find a treat in store for them when Jolly Peter Dalley appears next Wednesday evening at the Grand.

"Rip Van Winkle" Last Night.

Rip Van Winkle was most creditably presented last night at the Columbia theater by the Maude Atkinson company.

Tonight "Hidden Hand" will be played. Five dollars will be given away tonight.

Edison's Definition of Electricity.

From The St. Paul Globe.

Congressman O. M. Hall, of this state, tells this story of Edison: The latter appeared before the committee on patents to make an argument on some proposed bill. Mr. Hall, pretending his question with an apology for the ignorance of the committee concerning the subject, asked Edison if he could tell the committee what electricity was. "Oh, yes," said the wizard, "it is a mysterious fluid about which nothing is known." The argument then proceeded.

Very Good Reasons.

From The Cleveland Plaindealer.

The number of 1895 comic books of 1895, but then last year's comic books certainly were a good deal more irritating.

A LEGEND OF THE STRAND.

'Tis said an author who had starved to death went walking, some years after he had lost his breath.

